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Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 189 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 162 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA .N 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 106— BOMBAY: TUESDAY MAY 5, 1925. ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES;

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

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SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6	Rs. 9

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

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NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEI MAATSCHAPPY,
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,660
Reserved Funds F42,705,032 £3,558,752
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:
DUTCH EAST INDIES:—

Samarang	Diember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Modan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Padang	Weltervredon

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
R. S. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
[illegible] Manager.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connection at Aden with	Tons.
9th May	RANPURA —		16,160
16th „	RAZMAK —	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd „	CHINA —		7,952
30th „	RAZMAK —	MOLDAVIA x	10,436
6th June	NARKUNDA		16,227
13th „	RAZMAK .	MOREA *	10,911
20th „	CALEDONIA§		7,622
27th „	RAZMAK .	MOOLTAN x	20,847
4th July	AISAR-I-HIND .		11,430
11th „	RAZMAK .	MALWA* —	10,941
18th „	RANPURA .		16,100
25th „	ALOJA x —		20,838
1st Aug.	CHINA —		7,952
8th „	RAZMAK —	MANTUA*	10,902
15th „	CALEDONIA .		7,622
22nd „	RAZMAK —	NALDERA x	15,903
29th „	MOREA —		10,911

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1925.		
14th May	MASULA* — —	7,261
28th „	GAZANA* — —	5,284
4th June	MANDALA — —	8,246
18th „	OURENDA* — —	7,241
2nd July	DOMALA .. —	8,441
27th August	MARGHA	8,278

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
12th May	MIRZAPORE*	6,715	
26th „	DELTA —	8,09[illegible]	MALOJA
2nd June	NAGPORE* —	5,283	
10th „	LAHORE* ..	5,282	
23rd „	SOUDAN —	6,696	NALDERA
21st July	SICILIA —	6,812	MONGOLIA
7th Aug.	NARKUNDA	16,227	
18th „	DELTA .	18,097	MOOLTAN

* Cargo vessels only, proceed to Japan via Singapore and Shangai

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO FRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, T ICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, LCUTTA AND RANGOON

Date about	Steamers.	Destination
4th May	VITA* —	Karachi via Kathiawar.
6th „	BANKURA ..	[illegible] via Karachi & P. G Ports.
8th „ —	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
9th „	CHAKLA* —	Karachi via Kathiawar.
13th „	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa. 2 p. m.

* The sailings for Karachi zia Kathiawar on Saturdays and Mondays will be suspended after the sailings of the 9th and 18th May respectively until September, but steamers will leave for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays as usual.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.

"TIKLI" Brand Tablet Manufacturers of Quinine, Purgative, Vegetable Laxative, etc., etc., and Medicated Lozenges.

Private formulas rendered in plain or sugar-coated tablet form, at reasonable rate.

Please call for our FREE LIST.

Address:—CORNER GRANT ROAD BOMBAY NO. 7.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Calcutta Maru,	A Yamavita.	5339	28th April	12th May
Hakata Maru.	Matsushita.	5070	16th May	30th „
Tamba Maru,	J. Fujisawa	5845	19th „	2nd June
Tokushima Maru,	K. Fukuda	5976	29th „	12th „
Rangoon Maru.	T. Tokunaga.	5059	5th June	19th June
Ceylon Maru.	J. Yamada	4905	17th „	1st July.

*Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European steerage with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore —	300	210	158	105
Hongkong —	480	270	203	135
Shanghai —	540	326	240	160
Kobe —	610	380	285	190

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No.— 20279 Telegrams — YUSEN

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer.	Commander.	Tone	Arrival.	Departure
*Borneo Maru.	T.Mooshige	5864	29th Apr.	13th May.
*Sumatra Maru	Y. Saito	5863	13th May.	22nd May.
*Bingo Maru		6015	24th „	4th June
Indus Maru	K. Mori	4366	26th May	9th June
Koyei Maru	B. Nakagawa	4739	30th May	12th June

*Calling at Honkong.

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.
Phone No. 22150 Telegrams "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box, No. 355.
Tal Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,500.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

Estd. 1897.
INSURANCE
WITH THE EMPIRE OF INDIA
IS THE BEST POLICY.
LOW PREMIUMS, LIBERAL CONDITIONS.
VERY FAVOURABLE BONUS PROSPECTS.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO., Managers.
Head Office:
214, Hornby Road,
Wheeler's Building, Bombay.

THE EAST AND WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Have very attractive plans of Life Insurance, Guaranteed Reversionary Bonus tables a Novelty in Insurance line. AGENTS WANTED.
For terms and particulars apply to:—
DALAL & CO., Secretaries,
Head Office, 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY LTD., LAHORE.

Q A SOLID AND PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE.
Results for 1924.
A RECORD OF SPLENDID PROGRESS.

1.	Proposals for Insurance received during the year about	Rs. 72,00,000
2.	Policies actually issued during the year about	Rs. 28,00,000
3	Annual Income about	Rs. 14,00,000
4.	Effective Policy business upto 31st Decr. 1924 about	Rs. 2,25,00,000
5.	Accumulated Fund	Rs. 56,00,000
6.	Claims paid about,	Rs. 42,00,000

INSURANCE UNDER ALL UP-TO-DATE SCHEMES.
INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED all over India.
Terms Liberal.
Chief Agents for Karnatak and Goa:
Messrs. DUTT & CO.,
Shree Dutt Bhawan, Karwar, North Kanara.
Manager: K. C. VIDYARTHI.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street
Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

INSURANCE.

THE
UNIVERSAL
FIRE & GENERAL
INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)
FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:

M. KANJI & Co.

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED:—1910:
Dividend declared 1921 — — — 20% Dividend declared previous years — 15—20.
Dividend declared 1922 — — — 36%
The Safest office for Life insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/- or /8/- per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.
THE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM.
LODGING AND BOARDING
FOR
Hindoos and Students
Dwarkadas Mansion, Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.

(Founded by Sir P. C. RAY)
"B. C. P. W."

ASVAN - BEST NERVINE TONIC
PYREX - MALARIA SPECIFIC
SARSOL - BLOOD PURIFIER
SANTOL - DIURETIC
TYKOL - DEODORANT ANTISEPTIC

VIBRO-ASOKA = UTERINE TONIC
PTYCHO-PAPAIN
ELIXIR-PAPAIN
Mist PEPSIN Comp.
TONIC GLYCEROPHOSPHATES
} for Dyspepsia Heart-burn Flatulence, etc

SYRUP BRAHMI and SYRUP VASAKA with HYPOPHOSPHITES and TOLU

BOMBAY DEPOT:— **THE POPULAR PHARMACY,**

Head Office
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

Phone No. 40784

Branch—
SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS at Hyderabad and Secunderabad for the sale of the "Bombay Chronicle." For terms apply to MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED,—CORRESPONDENCE CLERK for an export firm. Apply stating qualifications and terms with testimonials. Box No. 762 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R11ae

REQUIRED an experienced CARDING and SPINNING MASTER for Guru Ramdas Cotton Mills, Amritsar (Punjab). Applications with copies of testimonials should be addressed to the PROPRIETOR.
A 23131

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST with experience in Solicitors' Firm for at least three years. Apply stating minimum salary expected. SHAH & Co., Solicitors.
A

WANTED.—2 experienced WORKERS on Knitting Machine on 30 & 40 and a TYPIST on 30. Apply ASIATIC KNITTING COMMERCIAL CORPORATION 283, Hornby Road, Bombay.
A R11ad

WANTED—An experience CLERK, experienced in the line of machinery. Preference will be given to a shorthand typist. Knowledge of Gujrati and Marathi languages essential. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 762, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 23208

WANTED.—A smart young hard working CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, experienced in chemical line for a limited company. Only experienced man need apply. Graduates preferred. Salary Rs. 90 or more according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 763, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1101

WANTED for THE D. J. SIND COLLEGE, KARACHI, from 20th June, 1925, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR of PERSIAN on monthly salary of Rs. 150—15—300 with Provident Fund benefits. Wanted qualified Persian in the first instance; in the next qualified Indian able to converse freely in Persian. Probationary period one year. Even maximum salary may be granted, if qualifications high. Applications with testimonials, stating age, experience and qualifications, and date by which applicant would join if selected, to reach before 31st May, 1925. S. C. SHAHANI, Secretary, Sind Collegiate Board, Karachi.
A 23219

WANTED for the N. E. D. CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, KARACHI. (1) One PROFESSOR OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING on a salary of Rs. 300-20-500, with Provident Fund benefits. He will be on probation for one year. Applicants must be Graduates in Engineering of a recognised University and should state experience since graduation. (2) One Professor of Mathematics on a salary of Rs. 200-20-500, with Provident Fund benefits. He will be on probation for one year. Applicants must be Graduates in Mathematics of a recognised University, and should state experience since graduation. Applications for both posts should reach the PRINCIPAL before the 20th May, 1925, at the latest.
A 23218

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A young energetic M.B, B.S., with special studies in Surgery and ophthalmology wants service. Excellent references. Please correspond stating terms to Box No. 761, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R1094

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

CONFIDENTIAL TALKS to YOUNGMEN on Sexual Matters 220 pages. Foreworded by Swami Shradhanandji. SHARMA TRADING CO., Ramchander Lalji Bdg., opp. Goculdas Hospital.
T

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE.—One BABCOCK PRINTING MACHINE at a reasonable price. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."
K

PROFESSION

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE INfallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy,) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah).
N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment", a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop.

All protographs must be sent to the

EDITOR
"Bombay Chronicle."
Fort St. Fort Bombay

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

"INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS 1920-23."

THE OFFICIAL RECORD of Congress activities from the Special Congress at Calcutta in 1920 to the Cocanada Congress in 1923. It is a book of 361 pages containing all the resolutions of the Congress, of the All-India Congress Committee and of the Working Committee together with abstracts of accounts. There is a detailed index. Obtainable from the offices of the Provincial Congress Committees or direct from the SECRETARY, ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE, 107, Hewett Road, Allahabad. Price paper covers 1/10; half cloth 2/-, full cloth 2/8. Postage extra. A companion volume for 1924 is also being issued.
R1069

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE

THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of THE INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held on MONDAY, the 1st June, 1925 at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time) at the Registered Office of the Company, "Bombay House" Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 26th May to 2nd June, 1925, (both days inclusive).

TATA SONS, LTD.,
Agents,
The Indian Cement Co., Ltd.
Bombay, 1st May, 1925. C23215

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the connection of my son JITMAL AGARWALA has been cut off from me and all my family members. He has no concern with me or any of property or my brother Rai Saheb Kishon Prasad's Firms, styled Kishun Prasad Bishun Prasad, Kishun Prasad Bansidhar or any factories and branches thereof, nor any of his property real or personal none of which is ancestral property, any one dealing with him shall do it at his own personal liability, none of mine or any son's property or my brother or his sons' property is liable for anything due from Jeetmal and neither I nor my brother and his sons are responsible for any of his acts, contracts and dealings.

(Sd.) BISHUN PRASAD,
Neeb Sitla,
Mirzapur City.
C23217

NOTICE.

THE NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE of Bombay RE-OPENS on the 1st of June 1925, prepares students for M. C. P. S. five years' course and L. C. P. S. four years' course post graduate courses and facilities for research are given; casual students are also admitted after college examination. To avoid over-crowding, a limited number of students will be admitted according to priority. For particulars write to the Principal, 99, Lamington Road, Bombay No. 11.
23213

NOTICE.

WANTED—One whole-time qualified VETERINARY OFFICER to be in charge of Municipal Cattle, all Slaughter Houses and Markets. Apply with testimonials stating age and least Salary expected before the 15th of May, 1925.

(Sd.) S. A. DESHMUKH,
For President
Sholapur Municipality
Sholapur Municipal Office,
30th April, 1925. C23216

DEPARTMENT OF SERICULTURE MYSORE STATE.

HIGH GRADE MYSORE SILK of standard sizes reeled under Expert supervision in the Government Steam Filature (French Type) is available for sale in the Head Office of the Department, Exhibition Buildings, Mysore.

Mysore Silk takes rank with the best in the world for lustre, tensile strength and elasticity.

Address enquiries to
N. RAMA RAO
Superintendent of Sericulture in Mysore.
Exhibition Buildings,
MYSORE. C23214

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that AISHABAI, widow of Mahomed Cassum, of Bombay, Cutchi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at first Chinch Bunder Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 121 square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 1458-1459, Collector's New Nos. 7215 and 1460, Old Survey Nos. 1457 and 1458 and New Survey No. 3130 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 3121, Street Nos. 156-158-160-162-162A and Cadestral Survey No. 1620 of Bhuleshwar Division and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by a range of Haji Alimohamed and Haji Jacob Haji Mohamed, on or towards the West by a public passage, on or towards the North by a passage abutting on the house of Vassanji Gangadhar and on or towards the South by Dontad 3rd Road.

Dated this 1st day of May 1925.
Messrs. SMETHAM BYRNE & LAMBERT,
Purchasers Attorneys.
C23214

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 476 of 1925.

W. T. HEMLEYS TELEGRAPH WORKS CO., LTD., Incorporated in England and having its Branch Office in Bombay at 10 Forbes Sreet, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs

vs.

THE IDEAL TRADING CO., a firm Merchants, carrying on business at Kalbadevi, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendants

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 24th day of March, 1925, it was ordered that the defendants do pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 2,987-8-0 for debt and interest and the costs of the suit when taxed and noted in the margin thereof and further simple interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum upon the amount of the said judgment from the date thereof till payment.

AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of attachment of moveable property, dated the 14th day of February, 1925, certain moveable property, consisting of 4 cupboards, containing Electrical bulbs, globes and other accessories, one writing table, 5 Chairs one electrical table fan, one small table, one lot electric shade and bulbs, bundles of electric cables, one lot of iron pipes, one lot Chini pipes, 5 wooden shelves, one lot dry batteries, two incomplete ceiling fans, etc., etc., was attached.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the Warrant of sale of moveable property dated the 15th day of April 1925 put up for sale by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 20th day of May, 1925, at 1-30 p.m. in the shop of the abovenamed defendant firm at Kalbadevi, without the Fort, the aforesaid moveable property or so much of it as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, interest, costs of previous and this execution together with the Sheriff's poundage.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information application should be made at the office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

Dated this 29th day of April, 1925.
H. MACNAGHTEN,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. KHANDVALA & CHHOTALAL,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C23211

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that LAKHMICHAND CHHOGMAL BAID, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant has contracted to sell his 3-20th part or share and all other his share, right, title and interest of the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 25, 27, 31, Medows Street Fort Bombay and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage tenements dwelling houses or structures standing thereon situate, lying and being at Appolo Street in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5345 square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's Old Nos. 4, 5 and 6. New Nos. 4320, 4821 and 4822 Old survey No. 4821, 4822 and 1399 and New survey No. 1-9504 Cadastral Survey No. 134 Fort division and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by Appolo Street, on or towards the West by Bakehouse lane, on or towards the South partly by the property of Sir Jacob Sasson and partly by the property of Jamshedji N. Tata and on or towards the North partly by the property now or late of Cowasji Mancherji Bana and partly by Government land and which said premises are assessed under A Ward No. 1016 to 1020 street Nos. 6, 8, 10 14 and 17.

Dated this 4th day of May, 1925.
DALLAS & CO.,
Purchasers Attorneys.
C23210

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of NATHALAL CHHAGANLAL MEHTA, of Cambay, a Hindu inhabitant, retired Cashier of Messrs. Manchershaw B. Chothia and Co., Solicitors, who died, a married man and a Manager of the joint Hindu family, residing at Cambay, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

NATILAL CHHAGANLAL, MEHTA, brother of the abovenamed Deceased of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Assembly Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-ninth day of April in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 29th day of April, 1925.
Messrs. MANCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorney.
C23220

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HIRABAI, Administratrix of the property and Credits of Cursetjee Dhunjibhoy Mistry, has contracted to sell to our Clients CHAMPOOBAI SHAMRAO JAYAKAR and RAMRAO MOTHABHAI JAYAKAR, the undermentioned property and that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand into or upon the said lands hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritence, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his place of residence at No. 2, Churni Road, Girgaum, Bombay, and to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay or to the Collector of Land Revenue, and that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to such claim if any, and the same will be considered as having been waived and void.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land of Pension Tax Tenure, containing by admeasurement 123 square yards, or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 225, New No. 1703, Old Survey No. 226 and New Survey No. 166 and Cadastral Survey No. 676, together with messuage tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 3265, Street No. 8, all which premises are situate at Vanka Mohala on its Western side at Bombay in the Registration of Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded as follows:—on or towards the East by Vanka Mohala formerly known as Kolbhat-Wadi Second Lane, on or towards the West partly by Chira Bazar belonging to Shamshuddin Haji Mia Pathan and another bearing Cadastral Survey No. 671 and partly by the house of Ismailji Alibhoy bearing Cadastral Survey No. 680, on or towards the North by the house formerly of Jivanbai wife of Cursetji Mistry, and now of Cawasji Cursetji Mistry bearing Cadastral Survey No. 677, on or towards the South by the house formerly of Rustomji Framji Confectioner but now of Abdullabhoy Mulla Mahomedally bearing Cadastral No. 675.

Dated this 5th day of May, 1925.
R. D. KOTHARE,
Purchasers' Pleader, High Court.
R1104

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

130, Apollo Street, Fort

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF CAST IRON, GUN METAL, STEEL & WROUGHT IRON SCRAP AT WORLI.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will to-day TUESDAY, the 5th May, 1925, at 4 p.m. (B. T.), sell by public auction at the Love Grove Pumping station, at Worli, about 300 tons cast iron, 6 tons gun metal, 2 tons steel, 2 tons wrought iron.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 28 BALES FULL PRESSED YEOTMAL COTTON (SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE IN RAILWAY TRANSIT) AT SIWRI.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will to-day TUESDAY, the 5th May, 1925, at 5-15 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Sewri Cotton Depot in the Railway Yard compound the following goods.

On account and at the risk of the underwriters.

28 Bales full pressed Yeotmal cotton slightly damaged by Fire in transit.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT AND CO.,

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 10TH INSTANT AT 10 A.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF RICH AND SELECTED PIECES OF DINING DRAWING AND BEDROOM FURNITURE BY MESSRS. JOHN ROBERT, BENJAMIN, BRESSLAUR, DEOJI KANJI AND OTHER, WELL-KNOWN MAKERS, FULL IRON FRAMED SWEET TONED COTTAGE PIANO BY KNAKE, GRAMOPHONE WITH RECORDS, RICH CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE, BEST PLATEDWARE, ETC., ETC.

By the order of the Administratrix of late Mrs. Edith Lemiere, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 10th inst. at 10 a.m. (S.T.) at Walkeshwar Road, near Parsi Agiary, rich and selected pieces of dining drawing and bedroom furniture by well-known makers, dining table, leather cushioned dining room chairs, mirror back full sized sideboard, dinner waggons and dumbwaiters, dining room tea tables, fancy sofas, fancy drawing room Cabinets, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, rich velvet lined drawing room suite, fancy show-cases, table ornaments, fancy screens, full iron framed sweet toned cottage Piano by Knake, gramophone with records, writing tables and chairs, pier tables, tiled top teapoys, leather cushioned low chairs, silver show cases, blackwood chiffonier cabinets, electric hall and table lamps, silver presentation articles, bedroom furniture, solid brass and wooden beds, glass and panel door almyrahs, fancy dressing chests of drawers and dressing tables, marble top toilet tables, bedroom light chairs, verandah furniture, folding arm easy chairs, low chairs, rich crockery, glass and platedware, ice box, meat safes, etc., etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT AT 6, 8 and 10

HAROLD LLOYD
IN
"BUMPING INTO BROADWAY"

A comedy which brings forgetfulness and smiles. The Comedians first two reel picture which made him famous.

EDNA MURPHY
THE BEAUTIFUL NEW STAR
IN
"HER DANGEROUS PATH"

WHAT SHOULD SHE DO?

Become a nurse or a Secretary to a Politician See these problems solved in this week's chapters

"FELIX THE GLOBE TROTTER."
PATHE PICTORIAL No. 7.
PATHE GAZETTE
POPULAR PRICES.

THIS WEEK'S PROGRAMME
AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC
1001 NIGHTS
OR
GUL-E-ANAR
Daily at 5-30, 8, 10-30.

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

GREAT WESTERN BUILDING APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 8th May, 1925, at 9 a.m. the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street No. 372; 372A; 376; 378-380; 389, 381, 382, 382A, 323, 322; 322A, 388B 362 36; 399; 288; 287; Case Nos. 125; 126; 127; 127A; 131; 135; 136; 138B; 137; 140; 141; 142; Small Sewree.

Building Street Nos. 43A; Case No. 1; East Agripada, Ripon Road.

MENESSE & CO.,

RS. 25 A MONTH FOR 20 YEARS WILL LEAVE YOU —INDEPENDENCE AND A GRAND FORTUNE OF RS. 11,000!

No other Savings Bank gives this remarkable value for your money!

OUR HOME SAVINGS SAFE

encourages thrift, cuts down useless waste in expenditure.

Have a Safe in your Home, encourage in your family the habit of thrift and economy.

Accounts may be opened with a minimum of Rs. 5/-

Write for further particulars to

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, Ltd.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

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AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT

Wednesday 6th May 1925 at 9-15 p. m.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS

AFTER AN ABSENCE OF 10 YEARS.

THE GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH

On a World's Tour

30 EUROPEAN ARTISTS 30

AND WILD ANIMALS OF ALL KINDS.

THIS IS A REAL CIRCUS.

Once you pay us a visit

YOU WILL ALWAYS RETURN SATISFIED.

The Show speaks for itself.

Don't forget we hold Matinees on Sats. & Suns. at 5 p. m. Sharp.

Location: NEAR COLABA TRAM DEPOT

RING CARNIVAL GROUND COLABA CAUSEWAY.

BOOKING AT S. ROSE & CO. RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

W. HARMSTON—*Sole Proprietor.*

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 4.

S S Warfield, Steel, Karachi.
S S Wardenfels, Zuginmeyer, Busreh.
S S Aras, Southerland, Calcutta.
S S Warina, Seabrook, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

May 5.

S S Kathlamba, Smith Calcutta.
S S City of Oran, Robinson, Karachi.
S S Masula, Holman, Karachi.

LOADING.

May 5.

Steamer Badarpur for Rangoon.
Steamer Japan for Australia.
S S Warfield:—The B I S N Company's steamer Warfield, 2329 tons, Captain Steel, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo.
S S Verdenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Verdenfels, 3851 tons, Captain Zuginmeyer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo.
S S Aras:—The S W Company's steamer Aras, 2058 tons, Captain Southerland, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with ballast.
S S Warina:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Warina, 1874 tons, Captain H A H Seabrook, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.
S S Kathlamba:—The F F Campbell Coy's steamer Kathlamba, 4103 tons, Captain Smith sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.
S S City of Oran:—The City Line steamer City of Oran, 4778 tons, Captain T Robinson, will sail to-day from harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo.
S S Masula:—The B I S N Company's steamer Masula, 4454 tons, Captain R A Holman, will sail to-day from harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY DOCKS.

(MONDAY, May 4.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Laertfels 3849 K'chi N.F. L Edwards Ltd.
Kaipura 9263 London 9/5, M M & Co.
Cassalia 4171 Liverpool, Graham & Co
Aquileia 4207 Geneva 15/5 L Triestino.
City of Urquhart 3757 M. Coast 9/5 J F & Co.
Hoogkerk, 2170 Antwerp, 8/5 E D Sassoon & Co.
Karoa 3607 Durban 13/5 M M & Co.
Stumfels 3834 K'chi 10/5 L Edwards Ltd.
Trenoglos 2766 Dunkirk N.F. T M & Co.
Hatton Castle 4154, Barcelona, N. F., Grahams.
Werdenfels 3852 Hall. 10/5 L Edward Ltd.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vigo 3243, Hull 10/5, J F & Co.
Ascot 2786, Rangoon 505, S S N Co.
Varela 1932, Busreh 8/5 M M & Co.
Borneo Maru, 4264 Kobe 15/5 O S Kaisha.
Bandra 1877, Busreh 13/5 M M & Co.
Calcutta Maru 3188, Kobe 12/5 N Y Kaisha.
City of Brisbane 4527 Karachi, N.F. Killick Nixon & Co.
& 13 Bassano 2790 Rangoon 6/5 J F & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Nordmark 906 Persian Gulf 2/5 S Hassam.
and E Mirzapore 4135 Japan 7/5, M M & Co.
M E D De la Mcurtne 3573 N.F. N. F., Graham & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

China due about 8th May, Agent P and O N Co.
Razmak due about 11th May, Agent P and O N Co.
Malwa due about 15th May, Agent P & O N Co.
Nevasunda due about 22nd May, Agent P & O N Co.
Maloja due about 29th May, Agent P & O N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Gazana due about 7th May, Agent M M & Co.
Mandaa due about 18th May, Agent M M Co.
Durenda due about 1st June, Agent M M Co.
Domala due about 15th June, Agent M M Co.
Nerbudda due about 29th June, Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERFOOL.

Tarantia due about 7th May, Agent G T Co.
City of York due about 8th May, Agent K N Co.
City of Harvard due about 17th May, Agent K N Co.
Scindia due about 24th May, Agent Graham T Co.
Massilia due about 7th June, Agent Graham T Co.
Elysia due about 22nd June, Agent Graham T Co.
Circasia due about 6th July, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Vinstra due about 25th May, Agent G T Co.
Japan due about 10th May, Agent L Edward.

FROM HAMBURG.

Axenfels due about 13th May, Agent L Edward Co.
Birkenfels due about 23rd May, Agent L Edward Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Meerkerk due about 8th May, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pilona due about 18th May, Agent L T Co.
Tevere due about 18th June, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Massini due about 20th May, Agent M Italiana.
Gange due about 30th April, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Homestead due about 9th May, Agent Volkart Bros.
City of Melbourne due about 6th May, Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Lincoln due about 14th May, Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Benares due about 27th May, Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Sumatra Maru, due about 11th May, Agent O S K
Tamba Maru due about 16th May, Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Nagpur due about 8th May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Lahore due about 18th May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Sardinia due about 21st May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Alipore due about 1st June Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karagola due about 16th May, Agent M M Co.
Karapara due about 30th May, Agent M M Co.

EXPORTS.

4-5-25.

S S City of Brisbane for Hull:—2000 cwt. myrabollams, F F Campbell & Co. Ltd. 4004 cwt myrabollams, P Mathradas & Co. Ltd.
S S City of Brisbane for Manchester:—50 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ltd.
S S Vigo for Hull:—10000 cwt rape seed, Louis Dreyfus & Co.
S S Bratton Castle for Barcelona:—4000 cwt. castor seed, Volkart Bros.
S S Bratton Castle for Antwerp:—45 tons Tin clippings, J G Sheth & Co. 6000 cwt linseed Strauss & Co. Ld. 2000 cwt linseed, Hall Bros.
S S Aquileia for Genoa:—2000 cwt linseed, Louis Dreyfus & Co. 8000 cwt linseed, E D Sassoon & Co. Ld.; 100 tons old iron scrap, H K M Jaitha & Sons; 420 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld. 217 bales cotton, Louis Dreyfus & Co.
S S Rampura for London:—9 bundles Fox skins (for fur) H A M Showal; 15 bales hemp F F Campbell & Co. Ld.
S S Rampura for London:—23 bundles Fox skins (for furs) H A Ebrahimoff; 26 bundles woollen carpets H A Ebrahimoff; 6 bales cow hides tanned, H B Ramji & Co. 6 bales Goat skins tanned, H R Rehmanbhai & Co. 65 cwt. Indian condiments M Poonjiaji & Sons, 81 cases Pig bristles, Grindlay & Co. Ld. 8 bundle Fox skins (for furs) A Jamshedoff; 21 bundles Fox skins (for furs) H A Aminoff; 1 bundle woollen carpets H A Aminoff; 1 bundle martin skins (for furs) H A Aminoff; 2 bundles squirrel skins (for furs) H A Ebrahimoff 6 bundles squirrel and other animal skins for furs, H A Ebrahimoff 43 bundles woollen carpets H A Aminoff; 798 cwt kardi seed, W Latham & Co. Ltd. 1 package, 13 bales woollen carpets, Cox and King's Shipping A Ld.; 4 bundles Bed sheets and covers, Cox and King's Shipping A Ld.; 1 bale embroidered piece goods, Cox & King's Shipping A Ld. 60 cwt. cashew nuts, Amin & Sons; 107 cwt Divi divi, M N Naidu & Sons; 50 cwt cattle fish, S H Joshi & Co. 2 bales sheep skins tanned, M Esmail; 56 bales Aloe Fibre A Durst 200 cwt Nigar seed A Durst 35 bales cow hides tanned Aziz & Co. 37 bales cow hides tanned, A. Abdoola & Co. 5 bales goat skins tanned, A Abdoola & Co. 1 bales sheep skins tanned, A. Abdoola & Co. 56 cwt sandalwood chips S. Nowroji & Co. 240 cwt turmeric R Motichand & Co. 7 bales sheep skins tanned, M Ladak; 6 bales goat skins tanned, M Ladak; 35 bundles woollen carpets Grindlay & Co. Ld. 81 bales hemp J Vishweshwar & Co. 2 bundles Fox skins for furs, K B H Karimbakhsh; 4 casks wet Goat skins, Cox & King's Shipping A Ld.
1 bale dry salted Goat skins, dry salted sheep skins, Cox & Kings Shipping A Ld.
S S Castalia for Liverpool:—30 bales wool, S Dharamsi & Co. 122 bales wool, Meyer Nissim; 2 bales cotton waste, Ralli Bros.; 65 bales cotton fly, N Bomanji & Sons; 100 cwt. Nigerseed, A Durst 1275 cwt myrabollams, Kaiyandas Bros. 1501 cwt myrabollems, Mathuradas Bros. 2000 cwt myrabollams, F F Campbell & Co. Ltd. 110 cwt Divi-divi, M H Naidu & Sons; 9 bales wool, H Balkisondas; 2-4 bales wood, D Koondanmall; 6 bales wool, R Rekhabdas; 50 bales wool, G Gumanmall; 45 bales wool, Cox and King's Shipping A L.; 20 bales wool, V Oomersey; 9 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 250 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co. Ld. 20 bales cotton, N Bomanji & Sons.
S S Castalia for Marseilles:—6000 cwt castor seed Louis Dreyfus & Co. 60 cwt gum karaya, J Moolchand & Co. 30 cwt bees wax Amin & Sons; 20 cwt gum olibanum, Amin & Co. 208 cwt gum arabic, J Nurbharam & Co. 8 bales cotton fly, Textile Products Ltd. 1000 cwt castor seed, Volkart Bros. 300 cwt. mustard seed, Volkart Bros.
S S Castalia for New York:—2 casks wet salted casings, D H Kazi & Co.
S S Castalia for Bourgas:—25 bales cotton yarn, The Svadeshi Mills Co. Ld.
S S Castalia for Piraeus:—5 bales cotton yarn, The Svadeshi Mills Co Ld.
S S Castalia for Philadelphia:—246 casks wet salted goat skins, Briskey Co. 34 bales dry salted goat skins, Briskey Co.
S S Treneglos for Dunkirk:—16 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co. Ld. 330 bales cotton, The Bombay Co. Ld.
S S Hoogkerk for Amsterdam:—268 empty iron drums, Holland Bombay T Co. Ld.
S S Hoogkerk for Antwerp:—312 cwt gum Arabic J Nurbharam & Co. 400 cwt mustard seed, Volkart Bros.
S S Hoogkerk for Hamburg:—40 cwt turmeric S H Joshi & Co.
S S Hoogkerk for Rotterdam:—3000 cwt rape seed, Volkart Bros.
S S Sturmfels for Hamburg:—28 bales African cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd. 56 cwt Divi-divi, M N Naidu & Sons; 8000 cwt ground nuts, Ralli Bros. 42 bales cotton fly, B Karsondas & Co.
S S Sturmfels for Rotterdam:—39 bales cotton fly, B Karsondas & Co.
S S Warfield for Antwerp:—110 bales cotton The Bombay Co. Ltd. 220 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ld.
S S Warfield for Constantinople:—1 bundle cotton and woollen carpets H M Hoosein and H M Sidik Lari.
S S Warfield for Hamburg:—1 bundle fox skins (for furs) K B H Karimbakhsh & Sons. 110 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ld. 110 bales cotton J A Beghle & Co. Ld.
S S Calcutta Maru for Hongkong:—10 cwt. sharkfins and fishmaws, S H Joshi & Co.
S S Calcutta Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, Japan Trading & Mfg. Co. Ld. 200 bales cotton H Rambhagat & Co. 1020 bales cotton, G Dossa & Co.
S S Calcutta Maru for Shanghai:—3000 bales cotton Japan Cottn T Co. Ld. 3000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld. 200 bales cotton, M Amersey & Co. 500 bales cotton, Amersey Damodar.
S S Calcutta Maru for Yokohama:—54 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ld. 100 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.
S S Calcutta Maru for Yokaichi:—100 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ld.
S S Calcutta Maru for Osaka:—400 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ld.
S S Calcutta Maru for Nagasaki:—200 bales cotton H Rambhagat & Co.
S S Borneo Maru for Moji:—500 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ld.
S S Borneo Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton G Dossa & Co.
S S Borneo Maru for Osaka:—400 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ld.
S S Borneo Maru for Yokohama:—100 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ld.
S S Mirzapore for Shanghai:—20 cwt sandalwood, P Mulji 500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.
S S Mirzapore for Kobe:—195 bales cotton, N Manilal & Co. 100 bales cotton, H Rambhagat & Co. 100 bales cotton Amersey & Sons.
S S Mirzapore for Osaka:—200 bales cotton Amersey & Sons.

IMPORTS.

4-5-25.

S S Falkenfels from Hamburg. Agents:—Lionel Edwards Ltd.:—
From Hamburg:—1045 cases slates, 35 cases White Metal, 39 cases Wire Netting, 926 cases Hollow glass 109 cases wonder candles 45 cases lamps, 91 cases colours, 43 cases Aniline colour 57 cases Aniline colour 75 casks safety fuse, 20 cases earthenware, 25 cases enamelled ware, 90 cases enamel basins, 48 cases china ware, 30 cases German silver circles, 27 cases chemical products, 55 cases wine, 1.65 cases beer, 80 cases port wine, 2259 cases spirits, 57 cases Padlocks, 18 cases nickel silver sheets, 21 cases bolts and nuts, 40 cases lamp parts, 317 cases iron ware, 13 casks iron ware, 110 casks heavy spar, 50 cases empty bottles, 17 cases hurricane lamps, 33 bundles hurricane lamps, 355 packages hurricane lamps, 112 crates coddu bottles 50 coils Galvd. iron wire, 400 ganjies Extracted clove stems.
From Hamburg:—125 empty iron drums, 43 pieces steel bars, 675 pieces gas tubes, 235 bundles gas tubes, 315 bundles brass sheets, 200 bundles yellow metal circles, 30 drums magnesium chloride 23 drum calcium chloride, 61 drums sodium sulphide, 199 bundles steel sheets, 33 barrels Rosin, 525 D/bags Farina, 320 bales paper.
From Bremen:—668 reels wire 195 bundles wire, 175 crates glass bottles 175 rolls newspaper 260 bundles Faggot steel, 200 kegs steel 90 bags broken tiles 473 D/bags broken tiles 74 bags rivets, 16 cases earthenware, 396 cases Beer, 16 cases Wine 20 cases ultra marine blue, 152 cases aluminium circles.
From Antwerp:—150 bales straw boards, 18 bales paper, 23 cases paper. 62 cases playing cards 497 cases Aniline colours, 152 casks Tintine colours, 17 barrels Aniline colours 12 cases Aniline colours 121 crates cement sheets, 50 coils wire, 800 reels wire, 70 bundles wire, 126 rolls wire netting, 121 crates tiles 20 cases tiles 16 cases glass tiles, 200 cases rice starch, 33 cases aluminium discs, 42 cases Syrup, 200 cases vegetable oil, 54 cases copper wire, 877 cases vegetable fat, 55 cases panel pins, 20 cases brandy, 136 cases Nails, 21 cases screws 32 cases tacks, 24 cases plate glass 1157 cases window glass 55 cases Rivets, 200 bags rivets 40 bags washers, 200 D/bags sugar, 282 D/bags Nitrate of soda, 200 D/bags Farina 27 D/bags Nuts, 50 barrels alizarine paste, 24 barrels iron ware, 150 pieces tubes, 70 plates, Rice Bowls, 44 packages Hinges, 70 casks Aniline salt, 500 drums sodium sulphide, 85 pieces steel squares, 1930 pieces steel cuttings, 2333 pieces joists, 140 pieces galvd plates 183 bundles galvd plates, 969 bundles steel circles, 7675 bundles hops, 7743 bundles steel rods, 506 bundles pipes, 3400 bundles steel rods, 336 bundles steel angles, 795 pieces steel angles, angles, 7669 pieces steel bars, 725 bundles steel bars, 480 bundles steel plates 509 pieces steel plates.
From Rotterdam:—14 bales packing paper, 49 kegs sodium sulphide, 15 kegs dyes, 23 drums dyes, 11 packages dyes, 66 cases dyes, 16 cases wine, 21 cases Aniline Dyes, 50 cases cocoanut oil, 1150 cases vegetable products.

'THE SPINNING COMPETITION."

To The "Editor of The Chronicle"

Sir,—I cannot quite follow Mr. B. F. Bharucha's letter in your issue of the 30th ult. True, India does not want spinning without yarn, but have not his quondam friends he complains about been "yarning" So where is the grievance, and does not Mr. Bharucha himself thoroughly enjoy "spinning" or "yarning" in the columns of your paper at frequent intervals? I do not know which term he would prefer to apply since I am unable to follow his very subtle style.

Yours etc.,

CHARKA.

May 1.

THE WEATHER.

RAIN FALL IN INDIA.

SIMLA, May 4.

The rainfall has extended Northwards in the Deccan and numerous dust and thunderstorms have occurred in Northwest India.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, South Hyderabad and Mysore and local in Bombay Deccan and Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Bengal, East United Provinces, Central Punjab, Kashmir Northwest Frontier Provinces, Central Provinces and Southeast Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Chittagong two inches; Mymensigh one and a half; Dinajpur and Sonamarg one; Poona, Raichur and Hyderabad Deccan a half; Hanamkonda one and a half; Chitaldrray three; Bangalore three quarters; Trichinopoly and Kodaikanal one and a half; Kurnool a half.

Forecast: Increase in extreme north and Central Provinces and decrease in Assam.

Earthquake report:—Two earthquake shocks of moderate insensity a their origin between three thousand five hundred and four thousand miles away were recorded on the Simla seismograph at twenty-three hours one minute and four hours forty minutes respectively.—A. P.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, May 3

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. inches.	..	29.707
Temperature of Air	..	86.0 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	78.1 "
Dew Point	..	74.5 "
Relative humidity of Air	..	69% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	..	2.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air		92.2 "
Minimum do. do.	..	80.8 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		NNW ESE, WNW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	.. ..	136 miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

HIGH WATER. | LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. in	ft
	May					May				
M.	4	8	19	24	8	4	2	13	19	3
		20	32	26	1		13	59	19	3
Tu.	5	9	6	25	7	5	2	50	18	3
		21	12	28	7		14	49	18	3
W.	6	9	52	26	8	6	3	25	17	3
		21	51	27	3		15	33	18	3
Th.	7	10	35	27	9	7	4	0	16	2
		22	30	27	7		16	17	18	0
Fri.	8	11	18	28	7	8	4	36	15	3
		23	10	28	0		17	1	17	8
Sat.	9	3	4	28	1	9	18	2	17	2
		15	39	26	1		21	11	19	1
Sun.	10	23	55	28	0	10	8	54	14	4
		12	47	29	6		18	32	18	1

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

May 5 (Tue) Sunrise 6h. 9m. Sunset 7h. 2m
May 6 (Wed.) sunrise 6h. 9m. sunset 7h. 2m.
May 7 (Thu.) sunrise 6h. 8m. sunset 7h. 3m.
May 8 (Fri.) sunrise 6h. 8m. sunset 7h. 3m.
May 9 (Sat.) sunrise 6h. 7m. sunset 7h. 3m.
May 10 (Sun.) sunrise 6h. 7m. sunset 7h. 4m.
May 11 (Mon.) sunrise 6h. 6m. sunset 7h. 4m.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants. Association.)

Bombay, May 4.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi:—			
Textile	1	1	0
Century	1	1	0
E. D. Sasson	1	1	6
Elphinstone	1	1	6
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34-40 inches:—			
Standard per lb.	1	5	6
Century per lb.	1	5	6
Hindustan per lb.	1	6	6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	6	0
Textile per lb.	1	6	0
Phoenix per lb.	1	5	6
Pearl per lb.	1	5	5
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb. ..	1	4	0
Swan	1	5	0
Finlay	1	5	0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. ..	1	5	0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202-5203—			
Rachael per lb.	1	6	0
Pearl per lb.	1	5	6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	5	0
Long Cloth 8 Quality:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	6	0
K. hinoor per lb.	1	7	0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	6	3
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34-40—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	5	3
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1	5	3
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	4	6
David per lb.	1	4	0
Tata per lb.	1	4	6
Edward Mohur per lb.	1	4	0
Sundari Brand per lb.	1	4	0
Dhooties 7. 8 and 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb. ..	1	7	3
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	5	3
Textile (Bicycle) per lb. ..	1	6	9
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb. ..	1	6	3
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb. ..	1	5	9
Check Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	5	14	0
Phoenix per piece	5	14	0
Swan Finlay per piece	5	14	0
Pearl Pebaney per piece £ 5 ..	6	0	0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece ..	6	4	6
Bleached Check:—			
Kasturchand per piece	7	4	0
Bombay United per piece	6	10	0
Black Check:—			
Textile per piece	7	8	0
E. D. Rachael per piece	6	8	9
Gabrun No. 5124:—			
Pearl Pebaney	11	2	0
Hindustan	13	4	0
Salita:—			
Century per lb.	1	4	3
Textile per lb.	1	4	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1	4	6

CALCUTTA MARKET.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

The period of stagnation, which has characterised our market during the past month, continues, and there is no apparent interest being taken in any particular section. Lancashire productions have again been neglected although there is distinct evidence of a desire on the part of Home sellers to encourage dealers to buy some at least of their requirements. Clearances have been poor and stocks are consequently accumulating, which, with the decline in the value of American Cotton, has made dealers very reluctant to operate.

Grey Shirtings.—The market is quiet and values have registered a further decline of 2 annas. No forward business has been done, although some Home sellers are keen to meet buyers in the matter of price.

Grey Dhooties.—Small retail sales have taken place at 3 to 6 pies lower than the prices last reported.

Whites.—There is a very limited enquiry for the lighter styles but the heavier qualities have remained neglected.

Miscellaneous.—No forward business is reported and holders of stocks are anxious to clear their hands Lack of demand however makes it difficult to liquidate.

Yarn.—This section remains unchanged, with a negligible offtake and no enquiries for Home spinnings.

Japanese 40s are at present in demand.

We quote bazar rates as follows:—

Bannermill 40s. Grey Yarn per lb Re. 1-7.
Wilkinson's 40s. Grey Yarn per lb. Re. 1-8.
T. Red Yarn 40s Grey Yarn per lb. Rs. 1-, to 2-3.
Grey Shirtings 34 by 37½ 38 by 13, 7 lbs. Rs. 9-14 per piece
Grey Shirtings 37 by 38, 16 by 16, 8½ lbs Rs. 13-11 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 38 by 38½, 16 by 16, 8¼ lbs.. Rs. 14-12 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 39 by 38, 18 by 16, 10¼ lbs.. Rs 16 per piece
Grey Shirtings 38 by 38 19 by 16, 10½ lbs.. Rs. 17-3 per piece
Grey Shirtings 37 by 38, 19 by 19, 10½ lbs.. Rs. 14-11 per piece.
Grey Jaconet 42 by 20, 20 by 20, Rs. 8-1 per piece.

	Ins.	Yds.	Per piece
White Shirtings 40,000, 36 by 40, Rs. 26-10.			
White Shirtings, 40,000, 38 by 40, Rs. 20-14.			
White Shirtings 40,000 39 by 40, Rs. 21-14.			
White Shirtings, Raja 99 by 40, Rs. 10-12.			

The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

LOCAL SPUN COTTON YARN.

There is little of interest to report with regard to our local Yarn market. Demand from the main up-country consuming areas shows no improvement, but clearances remain fairly satisfactory and prices are unchanged. Enquiries for shipment are still disappointing.

We quote per 5 lbs. according to quality and tickets:—

Mule 10½s. Rs. 4-0-6 to Rs. 4-4-6.
Mule 12½s. Rs. 4-3-6 to Rs. 4-7.
Mule 14½s. Rs. 4-6 to Rs. 4-10.
Mule 16½s. Rs 4-7-6 to Rs. 4-11.
Mule 20½s. Rs. 4-12 to Rs. 5-3.
Mule 22s. Rs 4-15 to Rs 5-3.

COAL.

There is no change in the outlook of the market, which continues to be in a most depressed condition.

The following are the nominal prices now ruling:—

Desherghur—Rs. 8-8 to Rs 9.
13, 14 and 15 Seams Jherria—Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 7-8.
11 and 12 Seams Jherria—Rs. 5 to Rs. 6.
10 Seam Jherria—Rs. 4 to Rs. 4-8.
Raneegunge—Rs. 6 to Rs 6

GUNNY MARKET.

The following is Messrs J. Thomas and Co.'s Weekly Gunny Market Report:—

CALCUTTA, April 28.

Heavy Goods.—The tendency during the week has been easier, and values generally have registered a decline since our last issue. Cornsacks have again been in demand and a large business has been done at a reduction on last rates, while B. Twills and Cuban Sugar Bags have met with a fair amount of attention.

For the U. K and Continent.—D. W. Nitrate Bags for July at Rs. 42-8; D. W. Flour Bags for June at Rs 70-4; B. Twills for Ready and April at Rs 61-4 to Rs 60; for May at Rs. 60-8 to Rs. 59-8 for May-June at Rs. 60-8; B. Twills (42½ ins. by 25 ins. bd.) for July at Rs. 63 basis; Liverpool Twills for June at Rs. 70-8, for July at Rs. 6-8, for September at Rs. 65; Cuban Sugar Bags for May at Rs. 76-3, for June at Rs. 76, for July-September at Rs. 76 to Rs. 76-8, for August-September at Rs. 78 to Rs. 76 8.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Twill Sugar Bags (6 by 8) 2¼ lbs. for Ready at Rs. 72-8, for June-August at Rs. 71.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for Ready and April at Rs. 61-4 to Rs 60, for May at Rs. 60-8 to Rs. 59-8, for May-June at Rs 60-8; No. 2 Twills for May at Rs. 66-8; Liverpool Twills for June at Rs. 70-8; Wool packs (10 lbs.) for May at Rs. 3, for June at Rs. 2-15-6, for July at Rs. 2-15-3 to Rs. 2-15-6, for August-September at Rs. 2-14; Woolpacks (12 lbs.) for July-August at Rs. 3-6-3 basis.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for June-August at Rs. 63-4, for July-September at Rs. 65 to Rs. 63 to Rs. 63-5 to Rs. 65 to Rs. 63-12, for August-September at Rs. 64-12, for October at Rs. 64-8 to Rs 63-8; A. Twills (4s ins.) for July at Rs. 76 basis; Woolpacks for May at Rs. 3-5 to Rs. 3-6, for May-June at Rs. 3-4 6 for June at Rs. 3-5.

For Burmah and the Straits.—Hy C's for Ready and April at Rs. 62-4 to Rs 62, for May at Rs. 61-8 to Rs. 62, for May-June at Rs. 59-12 to Rs. 60-4, for July-September at Rs. 60; Liverpool Twills (36 ins.) for April at Rs. 76-8 basis; A Twills (safety sewn) for December-January at Rs. 74-12.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills for Ready and April at Rs. 61-4 to Rs. 60, for May at Rs. 60-8 to Rs. 59-8, for May-June at Rs. 60 8.

Hessians.—Throughout the week Bazaar dealers have been rather keen sellers, and values in consequence have declined. A fair business has been transacted with shippers in near at hand goods at the lower levels, while a few second hand transactions are reported in the forward positions.

9 Porters for Ready and April at Rs. 17-15 to Rs. 17-6 to Rs. 17-12, for May at Rs. 18 to Rs. 17-13, for May-June at Rs. 18-1 to Rs. 17-8 to Rs 17-12, for January-March at Rs. 16-14.

50 ins.—10 ozs. for May at Rs. 22

Cotton Packs (3 lbs.) for June at Rs. 104.

11 Porters for Ready and April at Rs. 89-6 to Rs. 22 to Rs. 95-4, for May-June at Rs. 22-10 to Rs. 22-2 to Rs. 22-8, for July-September at Rs. 22-10 to Rs. 22-4 to Rs. 22-8, for January March at Rs. 20-14.

45 ins.—11 ozs. for May at Rs. 23-8.

36 ins.—12 ozs. 40 ins. for Ready at Rs. 24-4 basis.

Wheat Bags for May at Rs. 27.

COTTON COLLECTION IN KHANDESH.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha was invited by Messrs. Dastane and Deva, President and Secretary of the Maharastra Khadi Sangh for cotton collection in Khandesh for the use of free spinners, according to the new franchise. The following is Mr. Bharucha's diary:

13-2-25. Bhusaval. Khadi sold principally among lawyers, Rs. 365. Cotton collection 9 3/4 Bengale maunds. Helpers, Mr. Gogat, pleader and Dr. Paranjpe.

14-2-25. Nehri and Jamner. Cotton 16 1/2 mds. Helpers, Messrs. Daulat Ram Seth and Abdul Aziz.

15-2-25. Cholisgaon. Khadi sold to lawyers, Rs. 305, to merchants Rs. 445. Cotton one maund. Helpers: Messrs. Ghate and Bhagavat pleaders.

16-2-25. Pachora. Cotton 11 3/4 mds. Helpers. Messrs Kapurchand Bachraj, Keshavji Tejpal and Magenlal Tanji. At Sindurai, 4 1/2 maunds cotton.

17-2-25. Yawal Cotton 8 maunds. Helpers. Messrs. Deokar and Kotibhaskar, pleaders.

18-2-25. Jalgaon. 19 mds. cotton. Helpers. Messrs Shanturam Sonatkar, pleader and Haribhav Damle.

19-2-25. Amalner. 8 1/2 mds. Cotton At the instance of Jamnalalji Mr. Bhagchand had collected Rs. 150. At Parora 5 1/2 mds. Helpers. Rao Saheb Rupchand and Mr. E. B. Pathak.

20 2-25. Chopra. Cotton 18 1/2 mds. Helpers. Dr. Kothari, Mr. Mulchand Sakhdeo Engineer and Mr. Maganseth, who motored us to Jalgaon 42 miles at midnight.

21-2-25. Jalgaon further 5 mds. cotton sold. At Maiji all gin-owners away.

22 and 23 2-25. Dhulia 49 mds. cotton, 6 mds. more promised. Helpers: Mr. Balubhai Mehta Shankar Sett. Dalichand Bhai, Mr. Muljibhai and Mr. K. Karmarkar.

24-2-25. Jalgaon another 3 maunds and promises for Faizpur 15 mds. and Maiji 10 mds. Jalgaon's total 27 1/2 mds. Total promises in writing 160 1/4 mds. Verbal 31 mds.

(One mound equals 40 seers and costs Rs. 40).

Collections are mostly realized. Despite the poor crops in Khandesh this year, and the season coming to a close, the response was encouraging from all sides. Marwari and Cutchi merchants leading, Maharashtrians and Parsi merchants co-operating, Muslims and Japanese also participating. Munshi Shukurlallah of Jalgaon toured with us despite weak health and helped enthusiastically, along with Messrs Dastane, Deva and Devakianand. Mr. Dastane is generally so well known and respected in Khandesh. People's love and reverence for Ghandiji was unbounded. It is for us workers to do our bit daily, devotionally and methodically.—"Free Press of India."

"THE MILL INDUSTRY."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with interest your leading article on this subject and it would not be exaggeration to say that the same article has been a thoughtful, vivid and practical exposition of the present state of affairs in the management of Limited Companies in Bombay. You have done a splendid service to the Mill Industry by pointing out the flaws in the present management and striking a timely note of warning to mend the ways or be ready for a rapid end. Mr. Bharucha in his characteristic cryptic style has pointed out some of the remedies which the management can adopt, to revive the industry. While taking no exception to the said remedies, I may humbly point out that unless all the different members of the corpus of the Company are made to function regularly and healthily the disease will not disappear. The following are some of the most essential factors for a sound and healthy state of a Limited Company.

First the shareholders must take a lively interest in their own property viz., the property of the company and its management by their agents. If the ey

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 4.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 25/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 13/16.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 5/32.
Banks buying T T 1/5 28/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 665.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 725.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 715.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 117½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 112½.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 154
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 209½.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 159½.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 278½.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.84½.
London—Paris Frcs. 92.40.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.90.
London—Brussels Frcs. 95.50.
London—Rome Liras 118.00.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange market was steady.

Bombay, May 4.

3 Months London Discs. 4 5/8 per cent.
6 Months London Discs 4-3/4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 6½ per cent.
Money 1 Month 6 per cent.
Money 3 months 5-3/4 per cent.
Money 6 Months 5 per cent.
Tone of money market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 4.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 27/32
Bank Demand	1/5 7/-
Doc. Acceptance 3 m-s	1/6 5/32
Fcs Demand.	667
American Dollars	278
Hongkong Dollars	154
Shanghai	209 1/2
Japan	117 1/4
Singapore	159 1/4

Market Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	98.13
Christiania	29.16
Amsterdam	12.07
Switzerland	25.05
Belgium	95.55

Cuban Sugar May sellers 12/6
New York, May 2.
Demand Bills 48412.
London, May 2.
Exchange on London in Paris 9255.
Exchange on London in Italy 11767

DISCOUNTS.

London, May 2.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 1/2
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 11/16.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 3/8.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 5 3/4
5 per cent Rentes 17 5/8.

BULLION.

Bomay, May 4.

Bar gold ready, Rs. 21-10-6.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 21-10-6.
Bar gold 2nd settbitment, Rs. 21-12-3.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 71-2.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 71-4.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 71-7.

London, May 4.

Bar gold ready s. 84.11½.
Silver ready, d. 31-7.
Silver forward, d. 31-8.
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet. India and China bought. Market rose on account of absence of sellers.
Sovereigns Ready 13-10-0.
Sovereigns Forward Rs. 13-10-0.

GOLD.

Bombay, May 4.

Ready:—21-10-0

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p. m.
Vaida.				
Visak	21-10-6			21-10-9
Jeth	21-12-3			21-12-6

Teji Mandi.
Visak 0—1—6
Jeth 0—3—0
Tone—Market Dull.

SILVER.

Bombay, May 4.

Ready:—71-3-0

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m
Vaida				
Visak	71-6-0	71-8-0		71-4-0
Jeth	71 9-0		71-6-0	71-10-0

Teji Mandi.
Visak 0—7—0
Jeth 1—3—0
Tone—Market Very Quiet.

COPPER.

Bombay, May 4.

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper German	3-4	66	0	0
Copper	1	66	0	0
Copper	1 1-4	64	12	0
Copper American	1 1-2	65	0	0
Copper	1 3-4	65	0	0
Copper	2	65	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		62	0	0
Panchteka Joint		27	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		39	4	0
Pat Klai		67	0	0
Lead, Country		25	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal 3-4		56	8	0
" " to 1		55	12	0
" " 1-1-4 to 1-1-2, 1-3-4 to 2		55	12	0
German Copper 1 1-2 to 1-3-4 to 2		64	12	0
American Copper 3-4 to 1,		66	0	0
" " 1-1-4		65	0	0

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, May 4.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67-11.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 83-8.
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 97-12.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs 98-10.
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1925, Rs. 103.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928, Rs. 104-6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926, Rs. 100-11.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927, Rs. 101-1.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930, Rs. 102-15.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931, Rs. 103-3.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932, Rs. 103-14.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan Tax Free) due 1935, Rs. 107-4.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 75.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974, Rs. 74-8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 74-8.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930, Rs. 98.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49, Rs. 97.
Tone of market:—Quiet with small business.

BANKS.

Imperial Bank 1410, India Bank 74/4, Central 22/12, Eastern 82.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmd. Advance 415, Apollo 65, Bombay Cotton 452/8, Bombay Dyeing 1117/8, Century 550, Central India 490, Colaba Land 115, Crescent 231/4, David 400, Edward Sassoon 117/8, E. D. Sassoon 1/2, Fazulbhoy 947/8, Finlay 140, Globe 47/8, Gokak 107/8, Indian Bleaching 216/4, Indore Malwa 386/4, Kasturchand 120, Khatau 90, Kilachand 5/8, Kohinoor 1250, Luxmi Cotton 4650, Madhavarao 50, Madhowji 375, Manockji Petit 2600, Meyer Sassoon 112/8 New Great 353/12, New City 235, Pabaney 345, Pearls 542/8, Phoenix 487/8, Simplex 116/4, Swan 175, Standard 1550, Swadeshi 620, Tata Mill 72/8, Vishnu Cotton 1740.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 470, Alcock 140, B. Burma 315, B. Burma N. I. 75, Bt. Burma Pet 4/9, B. Tramway 95xd, Bombay Steam 68/12, Bundi Cement 7/12, Central India Mining 25/8 Katny Ordinary 51/4, Do. Preferred 140, New India Insurance 12/12, Oriental Life Assurance 500, Shivrajpoor 42, Tata Iron Ordinary 13/12, Do. Deferred 48/12, Tata Hydro 957/8, Tata Power Ordinary 360, Do. Preferred 510n, Scindia Steam 6/3.

4-5-25.

To-day market opened at 1-30 p.m. owing to the general meeting of the Association.

Market opened weak but recovered soon by the sale covering and again closed steady. We gather that the Currimbhoys old group's final half yearly dividend ending 31st March 1925 are going to be declared as under. Fazal Rs. 25; Pearls Rs. 12; Crescents Rs. 6; and Pabaney Rs. 15 (annual). Indore Malwa and the Currimbhoy new group's reports will be out later on. In this new group we do not expect dividend except for Bradbury. Indore Malwa is reported to have made very good profits.

These reports no doubt should be considered satisfactory, considering the large stocks of cotton that these mills had purchased at high prices and also comparing them to the other cotton mills that have suffered losses, while mills had to pay dividend from their reserves.

Imperial Bank declined to Rs. 1407-8 and Partly Paid were quoted at Rs. 353-12.

In the miscellaneous there was nothing doing.

SHARE MARKET—LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 4

Apollo Mill	11	Morarji Gooculdas	2450
Elphinstone	23-12	Madras United	520
Emperor Edward	400	Union Mill	225
Asur Virjee	10	Laxmi Cotton	4650
Alliance Cotton	65	Vishnoo Cotton	1740
Indian Dy.& Blg	215	Western India	500
Indian Mfg.	9-0	Wadia Woollen Mill	1
E. D. Sassoon	1-2	Sassoon Silk	557-8
Indian Woln Mill	12	Sassoon Cotton	38-12
Currimbhoy Mill	412-8	Sholapur	10600
Kilachand	5-4	Standard Mill	1500
Koorla Mill	150	Hindoostan Mill	975
Kastoorchand	120	Hyderabad	2440
Khandesh Mill	2250	Tata Power Elec.	560
Khatau Mill	90	Punjab Cement	2-4
Gold Mohur	30	Bombay Flour	
Jamshed Mill	100	Union Flour	
Jivraj Baloo		Oriental Life	500
Tata Mill	160	Empire Life	420
David		New India	12-12
Dawn Mill	660	Jupiter Ins.	6
New City	220	Great India	10
Planet	25	Scindia Steam	6-4
Premier	62-8	Eastern Chemical	1-12
Presidency	46-4	Port Canning	655
Bradbury Mills	475	B'bay Telephone	25
Bombay Indstl	15	" Uganda	40
Birla	10	" Burma New	75
Madhavji	180	Br. Burma Petrol	1-10
Madhaorao Scin-	50	Tata Oil	12
Manockji Petit	2650		

RECEIPTS

Bombay, May 4.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 2nd May 1925.

Cotton	11205	Bales.
Wheat	42031	Cwts
Linseed	37082	"
Rape etc.	3009	"
Gingellyseed	2720	"
Poppyseed	1652	"
Groundnuts	2722	"
Castorseed	1059	"
Rice	10549	"
Myrabollams	2102	"
Cottonseed	10757	"
Mowraseed	Nil	"
Gram	3447	"
Juwar	892	"
Masur	Nil	"
Barley	835	"
Bajri	3135	"
Coal	3149	Tons

LINSEED.

London, May 2.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags May/July sellers 22 1/4.
Linseed Tone:—Firm. Quiet.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net June/Aug. buyers 44/9.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net Sep/Dec. buyers 44/3.
Linseed Afloat 35,000 tons.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

4th May 1925.

To-day Reuter reported 21 points lower in old crop and 22 points lower in New Crop in New York futures. The market declined on long liquidation. Liverpool has been reported 1 point down to 2 points up.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 2nd Inst. as under:—

"Long liquidation on forecast of favourable weather."

In accordance with a moderate decline in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 458 i.e. Rs. 2 1/2 lower than Saturday's closing rate for F. G. Broach July/August. At the opening Bazar operators were sellers and the market declined to Rs. 457, but again improved to Rs. 458 1/2 on Commission Houses and general buying. On selling by Shroffs the market again eased to Rs. 457 1/2 and closed at the same rate. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 456 1/2 and advanced to Rs. 457 1/2 on Bazar operators buying and closed at Rs. 456 1/2 quiet but steady on Commission Houses and shroffs selling.

F. G. Broach April/May opened at Rs. 453 and going down by half a rupee advanced to Rs. 455 1/2 on short covering and closed at Rs. 455 F. G. Bengal May and July were nominally quoted Rs. 296 and Rs. 401 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was dull and quiet on Saturday last and the demand was very poor.

To-day's tenders are as under:—

Sind/Punjab	Bs. 500
Dholleras	Bs. 200
Total	Bs. 700

Total tenders upto date are as under:—

Bengal	Bs. 1,500
Punjab/Americans	Bs. 6,300
Dholleras	Bs. 1,000
Kadi/Viramgaon	Bs. 100
Total	Bales 8,900

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6-30 P.M.

Bombay, May 4.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	455 1/2
" " "	July/Aug.	456 1/2
" " Bengal	May	394
" " "	July	399

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 4.

Description.	Superfine.	Fine.	F.Good	Good
M. G. Bengal and S Punjab	423	413	398	388
M. G. Kadi/Viramgaon	482	472	475	465
M. G. Dhollera	472	462	462	455
M. G. Southerns			465	455
"	F. G. Fair.	445		
M. G. Broach	493	458	478	468
M. G. Punjab/American	498		488	478

EI. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, May 4.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	454
" " "	July/Aug.	457
" " Bengal	May	395
" " "	July	400
Good Southerns	May/June	438

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 4.

	Ready average quality.	Ready Fine.
Bengal Superfine M.G.		410
" Fine M.G.		
" F.G.M.G.	390	
Sindh Punjab Fine M.		410
" F.G.M.G.	390	
Punjab Americans M.G.	480	
Wardha-Hingh. Fine M.G.	435	470
Nagpur	435	470
Yeotmal Fne M.G.	430	450
Pulgaon " "	435	455
Dhamangaon " "	430	450
Amraoti " "	410-15	445
Khamgaon-Akola "	410-20	440
Mu kapur " "	390-400	430
Khandesh " "	370-80	420
" FG.M.G.	365	
Broach Fine M.G.		485/90
" Fully Good "		470
Muthia Fine "		
" F.G.M.G.		
Dharwar S.G.		
Coompta M.G.		475/80
Westerns "		440/50
" H.G.		
Miraj M.G.		470/75
Cambodia		525

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

4th May 1925.

New York Market 2nd May 1925.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
24.12	May		23.91	—21
24.23	July		24.02	—21
23.90	Oct.		23.68	—22
23.78	Jan.		23.56	—22

New York spot on 1st May 24.40+10, New orleans 24.50+10.

New York spot on 2nd May 24.15—.25, New Orleans 24.35—.15.

Telegraphic market advices:—

July highest 24.36 (at the opening), lowest 23.98 (11.53 a.m.), range .38 points.

Quiet Saturday market.

Liverpool Market 2nd May 1925.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 12 noon.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
12.80	May			12.82	+02
12.93	Jul.	12.94	+01	12.95	+02
12.80	Oct.	12.80	—	12.81	+01
12.70	Jan.			12.69	—01
Egyptian					
27.45	July			27.65	+20
23.20	Nov.			23.25	+05

Telegraphic market advices:—

(1) Cabled 10-10 a.m.: No rains. Cool nights. Forecast: Entire belt generally fair and slightly warmer.

(2) Cabled 12.05 p.m.: We think well of making a straddle by buying October Liverpool and selling January New York.

Another of our friends cables:

"Spinners taking continue surprisingly large, but crop progress good."

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, May 4.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

May	12.65	—.17
July	12.81	—.16
October	12.67	—.17
January	12.56	—.13
March	12.57	—.12

EGYPTIANS.

Liverpool, May 4.

May	28.85
July	27.65

NORDEN AND CO'S. CABLE.

The following cable has been read from Messrs. A. Norden & Co., of New York:—

"Liquidation on favourable weather forecast."

P. CHRYSTAL & CO.

DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay, May 4.

Bombay Quotations at 2-30 p. m.

Description.	Ready	A/May	J/Aug.
1924/1925 Crop			
Broach M. G. F. G.	473/75	455	458 1/2
Oomra M. G. Fine	435/45		
" M. G. Black leaf.	405/25		
Bengal M. G. Fine	410/15		
" M. G. F. G.	395/400	395	401
Khandesh Black leaf*	375/80		
Khandwa/Sanavad	390/420		
Jalna/Aurangabad	375/400		
Harda	410/460		
Ujjain	430/35		
Parbhani*	430/35		
Purna*	430/35		
Nander*	430/40		
Barsi/Kurdoowadi	375/400		
Wardha/Warora	465/70		
Nagpur	470/75		
Katol	470/80		
Adoni*	450/55		
Sindh/American	475/80		
Sangli/Miraj	480/85		
Bagalkot*	460/65		
Coompta	475/80		
Tirupur	515/20		
Kadi Viramgam M.G.F.G.	475/77		
Dhollera* M.G.F.G.	460/65		

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales		1924-25	1923-24
Receipts to-date 3-5-25	—	8993000	6403000
" Yesterday do	—	4000	6000
Exports to date do	—	7422000	5084000
Stock at Ports 1-5-25	—	710000	453000
" Interior Towns. do	—	508000	435000
" Liverpool do	—	1037000	569000
Visible Supply 2-5-25	..	2949000	1854000
Quantity in Sight do	..	13939000	10615000

Receipts at Bombay.

Yesterday.	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
11205	2942314	29 6530	3011483

Exports by rail from 1st Sept. to 30th April.

1924-25	1923-24
10817	18528

Total Stock in Bombay on 30-4-25 9,20,297 B/s
Last year—9,26,866 B/s.

Total Shipments from 1st Sept. to 30th April

	1924-1925	1923-1924	1922-1923
Europe	475432	881901	625689
China	212678	160193	284097
Japan	1168791	1097259	1313844
Coast-Ports	24285	45284	41981
Total	1881186	2184637	2265611
Afloat in harbour			
Europe	16199	16053	14718
China Japan & Coast ports	38252	2735	58209
Silver	Gold	Govt. Paper.	
71-12-0	21-10-3	67-12-0	

Remarks:—1-30 p.m. On Saturday New York closed 21/22 points down and Liverpool 2 up and 1 down.

Here the local market is steady with July/August Broach at Rs. 458. Apl/May at Rs. 454, and Bengals nominally at Rs. 395 and Rs. 400. We have seldom experienced such a dull market, there being no demand of any sort.

Opinion. We have nothing to add to what was written in our Weekly Market Report which was published on Friday last.

Sampin closed this morning at 292.00, 296.60 and 297.70 for May, August and November respectively these rates being 1.30, and .30 down and 1.20 up from the previous close.

Ready Cotton. The demand on Saturday was only moderate.

We have to inform our friends that we are now Associate Members of the Liverpool Cotton Association and will be able in consequence to transact business, henceforth, in Liverpool Futures for 5/8 per cent. Brokerage, as against 3/4 per cent. heretofore.

Marwadi Bazaar Mon. 3-30 p.m. Market:—Quiet.

Broach May Rs. 455 July/August, Rs. 458 Bengal May, Rs. 395 July. Rs. 400 1/2. *No demand.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, May 4.
(6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

	Bazaar Terms. Ready Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30		
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30		
Wheat, Karachi Bengla		
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi		
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11 5 0	11 13 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 6 0	12 14 0
Linseed, Brown Bold		
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 5 0	12 13 0
Teelseed, White 85-15		
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25		
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50		
Teelseed, Black		
Poppyseed, White	12 13 0	13 9 0
Groundnuts	13 0 0	13 8 0
Mowraseed		
Barley		
Castroseed		
Cotton Seed Ready Delivery		
Jira		
Forward,	Rs. a. p	
Wheat, May	8 9 9	
Wheat, Sept.	8 10 9	
Linseed, May	13 5 0	
Linseed, Sept.	13 10 9	

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, May 4.

	12 to 1 O/O.	1 to 2 O/O.	2 to 3 O/O.
Ahmedabad Advance ex-div			415
Bombay Cotton			452-8
Bombay Dyeing	1112-8		1117-8
Century	545	551-4	550
Nagpur ex-divi.	490		490
Colaba	117-8		115
Crescent	232-8		231 4
Indore	387-8	390	387-8
Kohinoor			1150
New Great	352-8	347-8	353-12
Pearl	546-4	540	541-4
Phoenix			497-8
Bharucha			100
Simplex	165	167-8	165
Swan			175
Swadeshi			620
Pabni			345
Fazal	945	950	947-8
Mathuradas			250
Tata Mill			72-8
Globe			47 8
Mysore			122-8
Madhavji			375
Finlay			140
Gokak			107-8
Edward Sassoon			122-8
Meyer Sassoon			105
Alcock			140
Bombay Burma Otd.			305
Bombay Elec. Tram			95-10
Bombay Steamer Ordy			68-12
Bundi Cement			8
Central E. Mining			25
Indian Cement			30
Katni Cement Ordy.			60
Shivrajpur			43
Tata Steel Ordy.			13-12
Tata Steel Defd.			58

BREUL AND CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIA COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 4.

In full-pressed Bales.	2-5-25	Since 1st September. This year	Last year
Khandesh	319	279,721	334,832
Central India	211	310,758	292,318
Barsi and Nagar	308	186,143	184,368
Hyderabad-Gaorani	216	92,729	98,188
Berar	614	543,396	606,818
Central Provinces	111	247,820	245,160
Total Oomras	1,779	1,660,567	1,761,684
Dholera	1,145	172,343	145,868
N. W. Provinces	..	129,540	120,559
Rajputana	6	63,601	74,814
Sind-Punjab	378	348,658	300,226
Broach	9,792	383,521	290,895
Coompta & Dharwar	625	67,886	114,713
Westerns-Northerns	146	46,329	52,696
Coconada	4	1,249	118
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	330	15,534	18,561
Persian	..	3,937	5,493
American	..	9,649	..
Egyptian and African	..	36,013	30,084
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	..	3,487	819
Total	11,205	29,42,314	29,16,530

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales;	2-5-25	1st Sept. to 30th April. This year	Last Year.
Europe	5,332	475,432	881,901
Japan & China	12,553	1,381,469	1,257,452
Coast Ports	..	24,285	45,284
Upcountry by Rail	..	10,817	17,755
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	..	54,451	4,4053
Total	17,885	1,946,454	2,246,445

HEDGE CONTRACTS.	Delivery.	12 Noon	1 p. m.	3 p. m.	Bales Tendered 4-5-25	Total
F.G.M.G. Bengal	May.	395½/96	..	..	500	1,500
" " "	July	401	..	..	..	..
" " Broach	A.-M.	453	455/55½	455½	200	7,400
" " "	Jy.-Ag.	458	458½	458½	..	..

AMERICAN AND EGYPTIAN COTTON.

New York, 1st May 1925.	This year.	Last year	Total since 1st August. This year	Last year.
Week's Receipts at all U, S. Ports.	64,000	68,000	9,023,000	6,397,000
" Exports to Great Britain.	24,000	31,000	2 340,000	1,551,000
" to Contient,	60,000	91,000	4,723,000	2,843,000

NEW YORK.	SPOT	May	July	Oct.	Jan.
2nd May Close	24.15	23.91	24.02	23.68	23.56
		—25	—21	—21	—22

NEW ORLEANS.	SPOT	May	July
2nd May close	24.35	23.95	24.1 1
		—15	—21 —1 9

IMPORTS.

Delivery 2-5-25	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar
		12.82	12.95			12.81			12.69	12.69.		
		+2	+2			+1			—1	—2		

EGYPTIAN (Fully Good Fair.)

Spot	Futures 2-5-25	May	July	Oct.	Nov.	Jany
31.50		29.00	27.65	25.20	23 25	22.25
+65		+25	+20	+20	+5	+5

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 4.

		per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1-2		0 12 9
Kilachand	No. 20 1-2		0 15 0
Currimbhai	No. 12 1-2		0 12 6
Elphinstone	No. 12 1-2		0 12 3
David	No. 10 1-2		0 12 0
Shapurji	No. 10 1-2		0 11 9
Trikamdas	No. 10 1-2		0 12 0
Sattara	No. 10 1-4		0 12 0
Shapurji	No. 6 1-2		0 12 0
Light-house	No. 6 1-2		0 11 9
Japan	No. 40—1		1 5 0
"	No. 42—2		1 6 9
"	No. 20		0 15 9
"	No. 32		1 2 6

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

WEDNESDAY, May 6.

Public meeting of the tenants of Bombay to protest against the New Rent Act Amendment Bill No. 1 of 1925, Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, 6-30 P.M. (S. T.) Mr. Vithalbhai Patel will preside.

THURSDAY, May 7.

Lord Buddha's 2459th thrice-sacred anniversary at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall Sir Sankaran Nair presiding, 6-30 p.m.

Intermediate M.B. B.S. Exam. and B.Sc. Exam. Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.

MAIL TRAINS' TIMING.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express Trains at and from Victoria Terminus :—

	Arr.	Dep.
	H.M.	H.M
Punjab Mail	16 45	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 45
Madras Mail	6 45	02 30
Poona Mail	11 30	15 15
Inter III Poona Express	12 25	14 15
Poona Express	19 55	7 45
Delhi and Lucknow Exp	9 0	21 00
Madras East Passenger	7 40	8 30

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. mail steamer "Malwa", with mails from London of 30th ultimo left Marseilles at 7 p.m. on the 2nd instant.

The P. & O. mail steamer "China", with the mails from London of 23rd ultimo, arrived at Aden at 10-30 a.m. on the 3rd instant and left there at 2 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 1 a.m. on Friday the 8th instant.

THE GLOBE ENGLISH SCHOOL.

The Elocution Competition and Prize Distribution gathering of the Globe English Institution will be held at the Sir C. J. Public Hall, on Sunday, the 10th instant, at 4-15 p.m. (S. T.).

PASSENGER'S AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Association will be held to-day at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the Municipal Corporation Hall, Bombay.

CENTRAL Y. M. C. A.

Mr. C. F. Reeve will deliver his Fifth of the Series of Lectures on "The Need of a Revelation from God" entitled "Revelation of God in Man", in the Association Hall, at 9-15 p.m. to-day.

LECTURE ON KENA UPANISHAD.

Swami Yatiswarananda of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, Bandra, will give a public discourse in English on the Kena Upanished at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 7-30 a.m.

FREE EYE TREATMENT TO POOR.

At the Office of the Madanpura Settlement Dr. S. R. Machave of the Blind Relief Association treated in all 210 patients in April 1925, of whom 155 were male and 55 female. The doctor's hours of attendance are 2 to 5 p.m. (S. T.) on Fridays and Sundays.

BUDDHA JAYANTI.

Under the auspices of the Buddha Society, Bombay, there will be a public celebration of the Lord Buddha's 2549th Thrice-Sacred Anniversary at the Sir Cavasji Jehangir Hall, Mayo Road, on Thursday, at 6-30 p.m. when Sir Sankaran Nair will occupy the chair and address on the Lord Buddha will be delivered by public men.

CHARITABLE DISPENSARY AT DADAR.

A charitable dispensary has been opened from 1st instant at Pinto Ville, Portuguese Church Street, Dadar in memory of her uncle Dr L. J. Pinto by Mrs. M. J. Pinto de Andrade. Dr. Bhayndarkar will attend between 8 and 9 a.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. and give free consultations and medicines at cost to all poor and deserving catholics on the certificates of the Rev. Vicar of the Salvacao Church and to the poor and deserving of other religions on the certificate of Mr. B. J. Shastri, Hindu Priest residing at Puranies Oart, Dadar.

TWO SOUTH INDIAN TROTTERS.

Two Rover Scouts of the Mysore Boyscouts Organisation, V. S. Ramachandra Rao and B. V. Ramaswami Iyengar have started from Bangalore on a South Indian Tour on their bicycles. They arrived to-day at Madras and were received by Mr. K. Sanjiva Kamath, Provincial Secretary, Boyscouts Association. The two scouts have visited on their way Kolar, Chittoor, Tirupathi and Kalahasti. They are good cyclists and have travelled in one day 80 miles and on another day 88 miles. They will stay for about 3 days in Madras and continue their journey to the south visiting Mahabalipuram, Chidambaram, Pondicherry, Kumbakonam, Mayavaram, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Pudukotta, Devakotta, Sivaganga, Madura, Rameswaram, Cape-comorin, Nagercoil, Trivandrum, Quilon, Alleppy, Cochin, Alwaye, Trichur, Shoranaur, Coimbature, Coonoor, Ootacamund, Mysore, Seringapatam, Channapatana, Bangalore. They are anxious to meet the scouts in the respective places and as they are travelling with very little money in their pockets they will be glad to receive such hospitality as may be extended to them by the local public and Scouts at the places. They complain that they have been put to heavy expenditure on account of fee for toll gates.

GHAT-KOPAR NATIONAL SCHOOL

The annual gathering of the Ghat Kopar national school, which is conducted by the Ghat Kopar Congress Committee was held on last Sunday, at 8-30 a.m., when Seth Shoorji Vallabhdas presided. The hall was gaily decorated with khadi festoons.

The girls of the school recited two dialogues specially prepared for the occasion, and sang a garba-chorus. These recitations were much appreciated by those present.

Mr. Chimanlal Popatlalshah, President, Ghat Kopar Congress Committee at first read the report of the work done by the school. The school was handed over to the Congress Committee in August 1923, and its opening ceremony was performed by Shrimati Kasturba Gandhi on the 10th September 1923. At that time there were 110 girls, and 2 teachers. At present there are 136 girls and five teachers. A special teacher has been engaged to give training in spinning to the girls, and the results of this venture are very satisfactory. Spinning is compulsory for all girls above the second standard: some are able to spin yarn of 35 counts, and some have attained the speed of 25 yards per hour for spinning 17 counts. School girls are being taken to worth-seeing places. The monthly expense comes to Rs. 350/- while the income from fees is only Rs. 75/-. As at present there are Nationalist Members on the Ghat Kopar Municipality, last year the Municipality gave a grant of Rs. 1,500/- to this school.

After reading the report, Mr. Chimanlal appealed to the generous public of Ghat Kopar to whole-heartedly support this school where sincere efforts are being made by the Congress Committee to impart ideal education to the girls.

Speeches were then made by Messrs. Girdharlal G. Mehta, Premlal Kalidas, Brabhudas L. Mody and K. V. Thakkar.

The President Seth Shoorji Vallabhdas in the course of his speech expressed his satisfaction at the work done by the girls, and opined that it clearly gave proof of the great care taken in that school to give ideal education to the girls. He stated that it was a pity that Hindu girls were in most cases not allowed to finish their education and they were harnessed to family duties very early in life. This resulted in the imperfect training given to children at home. He was of opinion that boarding schools for girls should be established in large numbers where girls can stay and finish their education, free from all worries. In concluding he appealed to the Ghat Kopar public to support the Ghat Kopar National School.

Donations of Rs. 1,356/- were then collected for the school. Rs. 251, Seth Shoorji Vallabhdas; Rs. 125/-, Seth Dahyalal Makanji; Rs. 125/-, Seth Ratanji Jeevandas; Rs. 125/-, Seth Chimanlal Popatlal; Rs. 128/-, Messrs. Navindas and Manekla1, were the chief contributors.

After a vote of thanks to the President and the owner of the bungalow, the gathering terminated.

WOMEN'S GATHERING.

In the evening a women's gathering was held, when Shrimati Manorama Hansoti presided. A large number of ladies were present. Speeches were made by Miss Pramila Mehta, Head Mistress of the School and others. About Rs. 105 were collected.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

After an absence of ten years Harmston's Circus is expected to arrive in Bombay to-night. No less than sixteen railway vagons have been engaged to transport the menagerie and other paraphernalia of the Circus. The Circus is manned throughout by Europeans. There are 30 horses and nine cases of animals of all kinds. The menagerie is reported to be unsurpassed anywhere in the East. Those who remember the crowded programmes with which this Circus provided the public of Bombay a decade ago, will not easily forego the pleasure of renewing their acquaintance with the Show. The Circus is under the personal direction of Mr. W. Harmston, the proprietor. The location of the Circus is next to the Tramway Depot at Colaba, which places it within easy reach of the public by tram as well as railway. The opening night is fixed for to-morrow, and the show will begin at 9-30 p.m. sharp. Seats can be booked at Rose and Co.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, May 4.

In the share market in jutes there was some falling off in values after the week end owing to an easier hessian market and less support from bulls. Demand for the heavier priced shares was moderate in extent and prices showed little change. One parcel of Reliance changed hands at the opening at Rs. 62 but later buyers were not getting on at a rupee advance. In coals and teas business in these sections was restricted for lack of outside support. In miscellaneous a fair turnover took place. Indian Cables were in demand and Indian Iron and Steel marked some improvement. Government securities were quiet. Following were the closing quotations :—

Government securities :—3½ per cent Government paper Rs. 67/8, 5 per cent bonds 1933 98/2, 5 per cent loan 1945-55 99/2, 6 per cent bonds 1926 100/10, do 1927 101/2 to 1930 103/2.

Railways :—Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ord 10¾.

Cottons :—Agra United 1/2.

Jutes :—Alliance 571, Anglo-India 432/8, Auckland 275/8, Bally pref 102, Budge Budge 470, Cheviot 274, Clive 43/2, Craig 5, Delta 518, Fort Gloster 480, Fort William 113, Howrah 43/14, Hukumchand ord 3/12, do pref 76, Kankinarrah 445, Lansdowne 331, Lawrence 647/8, Naihati 527, Northbrook 59, Reliance 62.

Coals :—Bokaro and Ramghur 20/8, Borrea 13/9, Kosoonda and Hyadee 17, Talcher 6/6.

Miscellaneous :—Bengal Telephone Corporation ord 5/2, Burn and Co. ord 130, Indian Iron and Steel 26, Burma Finance and Mining 3/5, Calcutta Tramways 15/12, Indian Cables 4/4, Madan Theatres 2/10, Spence's Hotel 9/4, Midnapore Zemindary 112.

Tea Companies :—Dimakusi 21/12.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and seven eighth pence and demand bills were one shilling five and twenty-nine thirty-second pence.—(A. P.)

DEFECTS OF COTTON INDUSTRY.

The "Tribune" writes:

Some of the Bombay papers have drawn attention to the serious defects existing in the organisation and management of cotton mills and point out that they account, in a large measure, for the inefficiency and depression in the industry. The appointment of managing agents who enjoy a sort of monopoly of powers is criticised. It is generally admitted that Indian mills are not at all worked on efficient lines and serious defects are found which explain to some extent Japan being able to successfully compete with India in the trade, even by purchasing cotton from India. We hope that the defects pointed out will be removed and attempts will be made to increase the efficiency of the mills.

VISIT TO "RANPURA."

PERMITS AT RE. 1.

BOMBAY, May 4.

Those wishing to view the P. & O. mail steamer "Ranpura" on Wednesday the 6th May between 2 p.m. and 6 p.m. at No. 2 Alexandra Dock can also obtain permits for inspection at the Gangways at a cost of one rupee per person.

The whole proceeds as previously announced will be presented to the Prince of Wales Seamen's Institute.—A. P.

ASSAULT ON EDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE.

CONDEMNED BY JOURNALISTS' ASSN

Mr. K. M. Panikkar, Editor of the "Hindustan Times" resigned his post owing to difference of opinion between him and the proprietor of the paper about the propriety of a member of the editorial staff discussing with the proprietor matters connected with the paper without his previous sanction. The Committee of the Indian Journalists' Association of India having considered Mr. K. M. Panikkar's letter of 22nd April, 1925, has passed the following resolutions :—

The Executive Committee of the Journalists' Association of India having considered Mr. K. M. Panikkar's letter of 22nd April 1925 forwarding copies of correspondence between him and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, proprietor of the "Hindustan Times", is of opinion that it is not proper for any member of the editorial staff of a newspaper to discuss with the proprietor matters connected with the paper in the contravention of specific instructions by the Editor.

This Committee while appreciating the reasons which led Mr. K. M. Panikkar to resign his post as Editor of the "Hindustan Times", condemns Pandit Madan Malaviya's enunciation of a contrary principle which is inconsistent with the dignity and independence of the profession.

ON CHARGES OF THEFT.

18 PERSONS REMANDED TO POLICE CUSTODY.

Govind Changoo, and 17 others were placed by Deputy Inspector Merrifield before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala on charges of housebreaking and theft.

In making an application for remand into police custody Mr. Merrifield said that a series of cases of house-breaking and theft had been brought to the notice of the police at Phallon Road Police Station. On the strength of certain information he arrested the accused at different centres, viz. :—Frere Road, Mint Road, Bazar Gate Street and Bhatia Baug, at 1 a.m. on Monday. Police enquiries were on progress.

His Worship remanded the accused for police custody till 11th instant.

THEFT OF BLANKET.

Before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, at the Esplanade Police Court, Deputy Inspector Rahu charged Durga Kuniya with theft of a blanket and two lounge coats.

Mr. C. Parachis residing at Colaba, said, he saw the accused on Saturday coming from his room with the articles complained of in his hands and got him arrested.

The accused pleaded guilty and His Worship postponed passing punishment to enable the police to trace the accused's anticidents.

FINED FOR THEFT.

Before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, at the Esplanade Police Court, Balwant Narayen (18), a Hindu, was charged with theft in respect of Rs. 15/-.

The evidence showed that B. Govind Panse, a Government servant in the Archaeological Department at Poona, came by Poona passenger at Victoria Terminus on Saturday and when he was removing his luggage the accused approached him from behind and removed a purse containing Rs. 15/-. The accused then ran away but was pursued and handed over to the police.

Mr. Talpade, pleader, who appeared for the accused said the accused had gone to see a friend and that it was a case of mistaken identity.

The accused however, admitted one previous conviction.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 15/- in default two weeks' rigorous imprisonment. The fine if recovered was ordered to be paid to the complainant.

DEPORTEE'S RETURN WITHOUT PERMISSION.

Before D. N. D. Khandalawala, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, at Esplanade Police Court, Sub-Inspector Savant charged Suleman Haarim with four aliases with loitering at night and returning to Bombay without permission of the Commissioner of Police, being a deportee.

The evidence showed that at about 3-30 a.m. on the 10th April last the accused was seen with another damaged character loitering in Trimbak Pharasram Street by a police constable. On enquiries it was found that the accused was a damaged character and was a deportee from Bombay.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment for loitering him at night and to three months' rigorous imprisonment for returning to Bombay without Police Commissioner's permission.

A CASE OF ASSAULT.

At about 10-15 p.m. on Sunday, Mohmed Naval of Kennedy Bridge was in the room of a friend when he heard the sounds of a quarrel going on outside. On looking out of the window he saw a friend of his named Gulam Murdai—being assaulted by five other persons. He ran to his assistance when some one held him rightly by the waist and a man named Kudjuddin stabbed him in the back with a knife and ran away. Mohmed Naval then ran into his room from where he got a tout cudgel and followed Kudluddin. He soon caught him and after having soundly beaboured him, handed him over to the police, who took both the complainant and the assailant to the J. J. Hospital where they have been detained for treatment.

ARREST OF 3 MEN.

In consequence of certain information received at the Maharbavri Police Station, the police went to a building near Bhandari Street where they found two men in a room sharing jewellery and clothing, etc., valued at Rs. 1,400/. Two other men were on the watch near the door. The police succeeded in arresting three men, one of the men within the room managing to escape. One of the persons arrested is said, to be a pleaders clerk.

REPORTED THEFT.

Valabhdas, a pearl merchant, residing on the first floor of a house at Vithaldas Road, locked his room on Saturday morning and went to his pedhi. When he returned at 2-30 p.m. he found the door of his room lying open and discovered that clothes and ornaments collectively valued at Rs. 1,867-12-4 missing from the almirah and the safe.

The same evening Sub-Inspector Vichari on receipt of certain information went to the room of a person called Bhagwandas Nanabhai at Kapadgali and arrested two Mahomedans who were dividing the property. He arrested both the accused with property aggregating to about Rs. 1,387-12-6.

CORONER'S COURT.

FATAL FALL.

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, concluded inquest on Monday touching the death of Pestonji Nusserwanji Surveyor (40), Managing Clerk, Messrs. Crawford Bailey and Co. who died as a result of injuries received by a fall from the fourth storey of a building at Charni Road on the 28th ultimo.

Dr. Eruchshaw Jamsedji Treasurywala, said on receipt of information he went to his dispensary where he saw the deceased lying. He was bleading profusely. His skull was fractured which was in his opinion the cause of death.

Deputy Inspector L. A. Colonna said he made enquiries at Messrs. Crawford Bailey and Co. and elicited the fact that for about a week prior to his death the deceased was morose, sad and very quiet.

The jury returned a verdict of death by fracture of the skull, the deceased having, in a state of temporary insanity thrown himself over the railing of the front verandah of his residence on the fourth floor of Powwala Building at Charni Road.

TODDY DRAWER'S FATAL FALL.

B. S. DeSouza (39), a toddy drawer residing at Mahim was chopping a palm tree on Sunday afternoon when he lost his balance and fell down. Death was instantaneous. At the inquest held by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle Coroner, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

KILLED BY FALL OF WALL.

Dhondva Bala, a labourer, residing at Bapty Road took his three years old daughter named Dhurpabai to the place of his work and made her sit by the side of a broken wall under a shade. After a while the wall suddenly collapsed and the child was covered by the debris. He raised an alarm and the child was extricated but was found dead.

At an inquest held by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

DEATH BY JUDICIAL STRANGULATION.

Ibrahim Bawaniya (32), a Mahomedan residing at Thakurdwar who in a fit of temper having lost his money on the race course murdered his wife and two children and was sentenced on death on the 31st of March last at the High Court Criminal Sessions was executed on Monday morning at 7-30 o'clock at H. M.'s Common Prison at Dongri.

An inquest was held subsequently by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, when the jury returned a verdict of death by judicial strangulation.

RLY. TRAIN FATALITY.

Govind Luxmon Gole (15), a mill-worker who going to Kurla on Sunday evening when he met with a fatal accident. It appears Govind was standing on the foot board of a through train which was running through Curry Road Station at 6-15 p.m. He had caught the handle bar with his right hand and was waving left hand. As the train cleared the platform, the deceased fell down violently on the stone pavement. He died instantly.

At an inquest held by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

MAGISTERIAL CHANGES.

Mr. H. P. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, and Mr. I. N. Mehta, Fifth Presidency Magistrate, having gone on two months and one month's leave respectively, there has been a temporary shifting of Presidency Magistrates in the Bombay City since Monday the 4th instant.

Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate who was all along sitting at Girgaum Police Court is transferred to the Esplanade Police Court in place of Mr. H. P. Dastur, while Mr. P. L. Thakar, the Sixth Magistrate at Mazagaon Police Court is promoted to the post of the Fourth Presidency Magistrate at Girgaum. Mr. N. T. Junglewala, pleader, who has acted as an Additional Presidency Magistrate many times before is once again posted at Dadar in place of Mr. I. N. Mehta while Mr. J. M. D'Sa, Bar-at-Law, has been appointed Sixth Presidency Magistrate, in place of Mr. P. L. Thakar at Mazagaon.

"BIRTH CONTROL."

To THE "EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—Munshi Mammud Khan Sahib's article published in your paper of the 20th inst. has caused a general misunderstanding. To clear up the point I send you the following few lines hoping they will be deemed worthy of some space in the columns of your esteemed paper at an early date.

The Holy Quran says: "Marry such women as seem good to you, two and three and four: but if you fear that you will not do justice (between them), then (marry) one only; this is more proper that you may not deviate from the right course."

From this it is clear that the Islamic Law limits the number of wives to four only, there being no question of, as the Munshi Sahib states, begetting as many children as one (whether rich or poor) can support. The Munshi Sahib thinks that human power can control birth at will? He says that by "this is more proper that you may not deviate from the right course" is understood by Imam Shafi that you may not have a numerous family. But from the content it is clear that by marrying one wife the husband is saved inequity that he might have an occasion to face if he married more wives. That to have a numerous family is not prohibited by the Islamic Law can be deduced from the following verses: "So now be in contact with them and seek what Allah has ordained for you." Does it not by the last portion of the verse mean that the result of the contact is an offspring and not a mere sexual pleasure? "Keep aloof from the women during the menstrual discharge." Is not this prohibition, among other reasons, with a view to guard against the contact resulting in no conception as generally be the case in the menstrual state?

"Your wives are a tilth for you, so go into your tilth when you like and do good before hand for yourselves." Does not the comparison of the woman to the tilth show that the real object, among others, of conjugal relations is not the satisfaction of carnal desires? Does it not by "Do good beforehand for yourselves" mean that one should go in to his wife with the object that God may grant him a good offspring useful to him here and in the life hereafter?

Furthermore the Holy Quran has: "And do not kill your children for fear of poverty; We give them sustenance and yourselves (too); surely to kill them is a great wrong."

Will not the Munshi Sahib's suggestion of Azl be included in the means civilization has recourse to now-a-days with the view to limit the number of children or to totally dispose with offspring? And will it be out of place here for me to ask the Munshi Sahib if the pleasure of the couple be possible from Azl supposing one can possibly practise it?—Yours, etc.,

M. YASIN KHAN.

BUDDHA JAYANTI.

PUBLIC MEETING ON THURSDAY.

Under the auspices of the Buddha Society, Bombay, there will be a public celebration of the Lord Buddha's 2459th thrice-sacred anniversary at the Sir Cowsji Jehangir Hall, Mayo Road, on Thursday the 7th instant at 6-30 p.m. when Sir Sankaran Nair will occupy the chair and addresses on the Lord Buddha will be delivered by public men.

DEVELOPMENT CHAWLS.

REDUCED RENTS.

Government have reduced the rents for rooms in the Development Directorate Chawls at DeLisle Road, Naigaum and Worli, and, with effect from the 1st May 1925, have fixed the reduced rents as under :—

Ground floor rooms DeLisle Road Rs. 9 as. 8, Naigaum Rs. 8 as.8, Worli Rs. 6 as.8; First floor rooms DeLisle Road Rs. 10 Naigaum Rs. 9, Worli Rs. 7; Second and third floor rooms DeLisle Road Rs. 10 as 8, Naigaum Rs. 9 as. 8, Worli Rs. 7 as. 8.

2. The rents set forth above will be open to revision. The reductions amount to Re. 1 per room per month at DeLisle Road, Rs. 2 at Naigaum and Rs. 4 at Worli.

3. Re. 1 extra rent will, as at present, be charged for certain corner rooms in the Directorate chawls except in cases where whole chawls or floors are rented.

TENANTS' PROTEST MEETING

NAMES OF SPEAKERS.

The following gentlemen will address the Public Meeting of the tenants of Bombay that is to be held under the auspices of the Bombay Rent Act Committee, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), to-morrow, at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, with Mr. Vithalbhai J. Patel in the Chair, to protest against the new Rent Act Amendment Bill No. 1 of 1925 recently submitted to the Select Committee and to urge the members of the Legislative Council to bring in a new bill to safeguard the interests of the tenants which are at present seriously jeopardised :—

Messrs. Vithalbhai J. Patel, Jamnadas M. Mehta, Khorshed F. Nariman, Hussenbhai A. Lalji, Prof. K. T. Shah, Dr. M. B. Welkar, Messrs. Balubhai T. Desai, Jehangir J. Vimadalal, Burjorji F. Bharucha, G. B. Trivedi, Peroz S. Gazdar, Mohanlal Desai, Shivadas Champsey, Rustom B. Paymaster, and Maneckji K. Patel.

The tenants of both residential and non-residential premises are earnestly invited to attend the meeting.

DAVIS CUP MATCHES.

GREAT BRITAIN'S REPRESENTATIVES AGAINST POLAND.

LONDON, May 3.

The following players have been selected to represent Great Britain against Poland in the Davis Cup matches which will be played at Warsaw from 15th to 17th May: Godfree, Captain, C. H. Kingsley F. G. Lowe and J. D. P. Wheatley.—Reuter

BEIGHTON CUP HOCKEY.

FINAL REPLAYED.

CALCUTTA, May 4.

The replay in the final of the Beighton Hockey Tournament between the Customs and Xaverians this afternoon resulted in a win for the former by 2 goals to 1. The proceeds of the match will be presented to the Calcutta Hospital Nurses institutions. Mrs. Studd gave away the prizes.—A. P.

"OUR J. P'S."

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I look for the favour of your kindly publishing the following few lines in your highly esteemed and widely read paper.

One should naturally feel inclined to ask the authorities responsible for the task of selecting persons for the honour of J. P. to take the public into their confidence and enlighten them as to the qualifications necessary for eligibility for the honour of J. P. and whether men convicted in the Courts of Justice may stand a chance of such an honour.

All along I fondly believed that only persons of pure and good character could be admitted to the honour of J. P. and would have felt myself greatly honoured were I to be made a J. P. But in view of the controversy raised by the selection of the present J. P.—a controversy which almost amounts to a challenge as to the reputation and character of the persons—I am afraid I shall have to change my belief. Though I should refuse to believe that the honour comes unasked yet were it a fact that the Government confers this honour in recognition of services rendered to one's community, country or the Government I would have to refuse to accept it from my sense of personal self-respect and prestige.

I think it is high time the Government set the controversy at rest by answering straightforward the questions asked of them and assuring the public that there are no men convicted in the Courts of Law on the roll of the J. P.'s and thus restoring the prestige and honour of the Justices of the Peace.—Yours etc.,

ANTI-HUMBUG ISLAMITE.

WATER SCARCITY.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER HELPLESS.

DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Monday, Mr. Joseph Baptista presiding.

A letter was considered from Mr. Govind Kate—forwarding copy of a letter addressed by him and others to the Collector of Bombay in which they protested against a country liquor shop being allowed to be opened in close vicinity of a group of Vernacular schools on the rear side of Colaba Causeway and stated that such a shop would have a very harmful effect on little children going to these schools as they would constantly see people going into the shop and having a drink; that they have no objection to a liquor shop being allowed in the locality but their main objection was that it should not be near a group of schools but should be removed further away; that one of these schools was a Night School where young and adult labourers attended and that they would surely fall victims to the habit of drink if the liquor shop were allowed to be open in close vicinity of the school. They requested the Corporation to put in a word of protest likewise.

Mr. Meyer Nissim moved that the representatives of the Corporation on the Advisory Committee be asked to represent to the Collector that the location of liquor shops near schools was not desirable. Mr. Missim said it was not desirable to have liquor shops in the vicinity of schools, as the people who attended the schools were exposed to temptations. Unfortunately the Corporation could not do anything in the matter and they could only refer the matter to Advisory Committee to the Collector, asking them to remove the shops from its present site.

Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai seconding said they had already written to the Commissioner of Excise, and in spite of it the shop had been opened.

Mr. P. J. Murzaban also spoke.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas said the Committee was an eye-wash and he charged the Bombay Government with trying to make more money by these dishonest means from Excise. If Government would not listen to their ordinary request, they must make their request in a stronger language.

Dr. Jethalal Vora moved an amendment adding the words: that the Advisory Committee should report to the Corporation about what took place in the matter, as it was worthwhile knowing what the Committee were doing.

Mr. P. A. Gole said the Advisory Committee was a useless body, and their representatives ought not to be allowed to remain on that Committee. If they could not remove the shop from the present site the Corporation would have to remove their schools to some other place.

The Commissioner said it was no use blackguarding the Advisory Committee and Government, as Mr. Kanji had done. He could not remember the particular school but in not a single case had the Collector gone against the united opinion of the Advisory Board, except in one case, and then Mr. C. V. Mehta had asked the Advisory Board for a personal interview. He did not remember this particular case complained of because the Collector held power to shift liquor shops within a few hundred feet. That position should be recognised before making an allegation, as Mr. Kanji was making.

Dr. M. C. Javle said there was a group of Municipal schools where this shop was. The Advisory Committee was only consulted after a shop was actually opened and not before and to his mind the Committee was nothing but a force.

Mr. V. A. Desai supported the proposition.

The proposition was agreed to as amended.

SCARCITY OF WATER.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram moved and Mr. P. J. Murzaban seconded,

'That the attention of the Municipal Commissioner be invited to the great scarcity of water prevailing in the City at a time when water is most needed and to the consequent bitter complaints in the Press and from the public who greatly feel the pinch of the scarcity prevailing as aforesaid and he be requested to take immediate steps to relieve the sufferings of the people and provide them with water as it used to be provided before the advent of the hot weather.'

To this Mr. B. T. Desai moved an amendment that the Corporation felt sorry that there was scarcity of water and that the Commissioner be requested to take immediate steps to relieve the scarcity.

The Commissioner said without having more water, he could not give them the quantity required by them. More water was, however, coming into the city, as he was drawing all the available supply of water from the Vepar and Tulsi lakes in the hope of getting water from the Tansa from June 15. He could not supply more water, because he had not got it. In most of the cases complained of, he said, he had paid personal visits to the places complained of and he was glad to inform the Corporation that the Department concerned had made the necessary improvements.

The motion was agreed to, the amendment having been rejected.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

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The Bombay Chronicle

TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1925.

FINANCING OF MILL INDUSTRY

Finance is to the textile industry what the Nile is to Egypt. A consideration of finance suggests a good many questions and it has been contended on good ground that the present weak condition of the mill industry is due to a deficient and costly finance. Behind the competition of Japan is the continuous and primary finance which Japanese firms are furnished by Japanese Banks to buy in the best districts of India at opportune times and to any amount the pick of the crop. The carry-over of the cotton while in transit is also financed on easier and cheaper terms. Perhaps the largest determining factor, which induces cloth merchants to deal with Japanese firms in preference to Indian mill agnts, is the unstinted support of Japanese and other Banks behind them. There is nothing extraordinary in the organization of Japanese financing methods which could not be forthwith adopted in India. In order to secure actual results something more is, however wanted than a mere verbal discussion If the mill agents, after pressing for similar facilities, were to establish a textile Bank on the combined strength of their credit and their current accounts, there is no reason to suppose that a considerable proportion of the two hundred crores of Indian deposits, which are at present ollared by foreign banking institutions, could not be attracted by them. Except few mills, which make their purchases in the mofussil direct, most mills in Bombay have no advantage over their remotest competitors in the purchase of cotton either as to quality or as to terms merely because they have not looked farther than their nose. We understand that this dearth of finance is not due to the incapacity of the mills to pay reasonable charges. As a matter of fact they are paying vast sums by way of interest. It must, therefore, be regarded as due to want of enterprise, unity and co-operation.

To secure finance is undoubtedly very important. Carefully to use the finance after it has been secured is still more important. We have the claim by the mill agents that the hereditary principle involved in the formation of agency firms is justified, because they finance the mills under their charge direct, on give their signature as collateral security to the Banks. One of the evils of this system is the inability of a firm of managing agents, however efficient and competent it may be, to carry on and the inevitable gravitation of factories into the hands of individuals, whose financial strength alone cannot offer any substitute for capable and constant work. The divorce between competence and wealth is emphasised and any one, who makes a list of the changes of management during the last thirty years, will come to the conclusion that control of factories has merely become a game of chance, in which the wealthiest, if he is patient enough, ultimately gets hold of everything, because such control yields incidental advantages referring not merely to prestige but to profit. The investor in India does not know any better, but in national interests it is necessary to state that the managing agency system does not exist anywhere else in the world and a different machinery of securing in the principal executive of a business enterprise capable and competent men has, in other countries, not only worked smoothly but has yielded substantial results, giving it supremacy not only in its own markets but also in the Indian market. A system has to be justified by results and, while we have no desire to make light of the numerous extraneous difficulties of the Indian textile industry, we think the time has come when changes ought to be secured in the method of management so as to guarantee, apart from the managing agents, the presence of men who have experience, who can do hard work and who have risen from the bottom. Where the managing agents themselves become the bankers of the mills, they are in a better position than any banker to judge what the assets of the mills are and whether there is sufficient and full margin for their advances. In many such cases they get the Board of Directors to give them a lien on the assets of the mills, thus placing them in the position of a secured creditor. We have not known of any cases of managing agents having lost considerable or any sums by lending to the factories under their charge. Taking advantage of their weak position, the Banks have used these managing agency firms to assess the assets and to provide an intermediary guarantee by putting their signature jointly with the signature of the mill. These transactions, therefore, become, from the point of view of the banker, extraordinarily safe, but the system is absolutely vicious looked at from the more urgent point of view of industrial progress. That a Bank in Bombay should refuse to make any advance to a factory with un-mortgaged large assets running into fifty lakhs to a crore of rupees without a collateral signature is something which should make the banking community hold down their heads in shame. In England all that a Bank insists upon from an industrial concern which it finances, is that it shall not mortgage its assets to any one else except with the concurrence of the Bank. Even the puny pawnbroker round the corner shows himself in this respect superior to the Bank manager in India. The system of intermediate guarantee originated with the cloth trade of Manchester and the Banks have shown themselves incapable of adapting themselves to modern conditions largely on account of the unwillingness of those who control industry to rebel against this impious imposition. None of the supporters of the present system have hitherto demonstrated in what way and to what extent there has been saving effected by the factories in interest charges which they pay, either in the lump or as to the rate. In spite of the dual signature, the Banks insist upon the half-interest clause in all the cash credits, which they give to textile mills. Here again the wooden and inelastic nature of industrial financing comes to the forefront. The unwillingness of the managing agents to judge in advance as to their requirements and the incapacity of the bankers to forecast by previous experience and by the knowledge of seasons and other factors, the requirements of the textile industry, result in an altogether uncalled-for burden being placed on the mills

As a point of merit it has been claimed that many factories would never have come into existence at all but for the financing of capital shortage by the mill agents. When one reflects that several mills came into existence after a painful search for investors so much so that a portion of the managing agency interest had to be given by way of additional inducement or brokerage in perpetuity, the assertion that the managing agents have helped in putting the finance seems to be something of a contradiction. The direct method of attracting deposits by the mills through brokers yielded very good results in the past and this method is now gradually being displaced. In so far as no charges were to be borne for intermediary administration, the direct deposit was a cheaper method. This method is falling into disuse, because the depositors have been hit in certain cases and because, during the period of great profits, the mills did not want the money so badly and the depositors had naturally to turn elsewhere. Trade is such a peculiar thing that once it is diverted, it is permanently gone. This deflection of money from the textile industry has been assisted by the heavy money rates prevailing throughout last year and by Government borrowing at 6½ per cent. free of income tax and even now by the competition offered by the State in the Post Office cash certificates. The void created in this way has not been replaced and hence the difficulties to-day. We have not still heard of any concerted measures by the mill agents to check this dissipation of the finance, on which the premier industry of Bombay has the first claim. The absence of deposits has led, in many cases, to the issue of debentures and this in its turn has intensified the problem of borrowing either direct or through the Banks. The root of the trouble is that, instead of being called managers of mills, these gentlemen have been enamoured of the facetious nomenclature of mill-owners, which has as little reality to-day as the title of the Maharajas who hold that title by courtesy. Even the few mills, which were proprietary, have during the last boom been unloaded on the public at a great profit, and there is something more in this than the legitimate pride with which a man, who has made the factory and is running it well, describes it as "my factory." We wish to see nothing done which will shake even such patriarchal interest as the mill agents do take in the factories under their charge, where they take any interest at all. We have known of some cases in which, when the agents are themselves financing the factories, they have charged heavy rates of interests in spite of ample security and margin and actual control of the affair, which no banker can hope to get with reference to any of his borrowers. In other cases individual millowners have failed to realize the necessity for a *bona fide* struggle with the banking trust, which, with one or two exceptions, has been built up in Bombay because of the temptation of a seat on the Board of one or the other of the Banks. To-day the position is notorious that if an English firm acquired a new mill, it would get immediate and larger facilities from the Banks in India than an Indian firm. With the weakening of the textile industry, the danger is that if several mills went into liquidation, there would not be any powerful Indian corporation or syndicate willing to take them up, and by the partiality exercised by the Banks, the control of industry would pass out of the hands of some of the Indian mill agents into the hands of foreign firms. This is the position which no well-wisher of industry can contemplate with satisfaction. What the mill agents do not always realise is that the ultimate support of industry comes from the investor. It comes from the shareholder, who has already sunk his money into the concerns, and from the depositors and others who are constantly saving up in order to finance industry. There are a few signs now that the mill agents are becoming alive to these issues and we welcome these signs, because we believe that it is only through the efforts of this class, in spite of all their faults which we have already shown, that the ultimate redemption of industry is possible. We propose in the next article to formulate a reasonable and constructive programme, which, if pursued with the same zeal as many of the pioneer mill agents have evinced, will enable the textile industry, with all the difficulties that it has to face and the foreign competition, still to hold its own.

A TRUCE POSSIBLE.

The North-Western Railway strike has reached a stage at which the authorities can without any loss of dignity find an escape. The Railway Union estimates that close on 40,000 people are involved in the deadlock while the Agent thinks there are only 20,000 absentees. The disparity is wide, but taking the lower estimate we see that, for more than a month, a large number of men have been in the throes of suffering. We hope the authorities are not adhering to the dictum that idlers must starve, because in a strike the operative impulse is not that of idleness. The big careerists in railway employment are receiving the concessions of pay and passage generously outlined by the Lee Commission for the Services. In emulation of the Government, quasi-official institutions are adding to the emoluments of men at the top-grade. The Bombay City Improvement Trust is now concerned with the grant of quadruple passages sanctioned for State-services although low-grade employeer are discharged in the name of retrenchment without the full concessions of leave and privilege as recognised by its own rules. We refer to the velvet-encouragement given to the great mandarins merely to point out that the poorer class of workers are not fabricating monstrous demands when they here and there speak of grievances. What in the captain is but a choleric word is in the sailor flat blasphemy. In the North-Western Railway strike, the workers have asked for more considerate treatment and an abatement of whimsical discipline involving fines and supersessions. The authorities would not see any harshness in the system and the grievances were scouted as the manufacture of the Railway Workmen's Union. The attitude of the Agent may be gauged by the orders he gave evicting employees from their quarters while the dispute was in progress. The chattel-conception of human beings has been the cause of the strikes though the immediate occasion was the friction in a loco-shop.

The present position is that the strike promises to be long and painful; the Agent is recruiting local men to maintain the services; he has dismissed old and tried servants by the thousand; the provident funds and gratuities are threatened; and our friends the Anglo-Indians have been giving a demonstration of their loyalty and incidentally entrenching themselves. It would seem the Anglo-Indians and domiciled Europeans in the service of the Railway have special interests and they have improved the shining hour by a deputation to the Agent. The big bosses of the Anglo-Indian community have advised them to be "loyal" and the exercise of the virtue is advertised as a foundational trait worthy of an imperial stock. That it pays them to wait and that they do not share the grievances of ordinary mortals serving the railway is clear from the following words found in a contemporary:—"Colonel Walton's attitude has inspired confidence in the Anglo-Indian employees of the North-Western railway and accounts for their remaining steadfast during the present crisis." That accounts for their loyalty, and loyalty has its price. Some years ago, the European employees of the same railway struck work, and only last year the Anglo-Indian members of the Auxiliary Force threatened to revolt wholesale if an Indian jailor were allowed to whip a pair of Anglo-Indian miscreants as a punishment for rape. When the Anglo-Indian bosses survey themselves in the mirror and admire their value to the existing regime, they egregiously hold up their loyalty as a trait of their attachment to law and order not to speak of their bull-dog heredity. Anglo-Indians are welcome to parade their loyalty and establish their claims for gratitude in the future; but Indians as well treated as they seldom cause troubles and the tale of fidelity or opportunism does not affect the merits of the N. W. R. strike. The authorities have adopted an attitude of callous obstinacy when the situation demands from them patient understanding. There has been no violence so far but we cannot predict the conduct of men, hungry, badgered and destitute. Fortunately there is a way-out.

The Railway Union has pointed to a just and honourable solution, while the authorities are severely attempting to starve the men into submission. The Union has announced that it will welcome the appointment of a Conciliation Board consisting of two railway officials, two Union representatives and three public men not interested in partisanship. If there was an Industrial Disputes Act imposing compulsory arbitration, a better panel could not have been devised than the one proposed by the Railway Union. The Railway authorities, however, dislike the Union and part of the acerbity of the struggle is due to the disdainful manner in which the members of the Union are generally treated. We trust no one is prompted by a pitiless desire to see the back of the Union broken and the men reduced to abject surrender. Has the Agent any good reason for refusing a committee of reference while a truce is called by both sides? While the cause of the men is just, they are numerically in a weak position because of the arrival of blacklegs, the incidents of profiteering loyalty and the absence of Union funds to support the workless. To a ruthless employer these are advantages and also a great temptation to create a "moral effect" by grinding down opposition to dust. Neither the authorities of the North-Western Railway nor the Government stand to gain much by such a ferocious demonstration of power; the public want equal justice to the contending parties. The Railway Board should take a firm stand and advise arbitration. As for Sir Charles Innes the sentiments he expressed regarding justice to subordinates at the time of Railway-budget-separation oblige him to see that the grievances are investigated and a preliminary truce arranged on the assurance of an enquiry.

Notes of the Day.

Britain Backs Out.

The latent reaction of Conservatism which is quite powerful behind Mr. Baldwin's "gestures" for industrial peace has revealed itself in the Government's opposition to Mr. Buchanan's motion for the ratification of the Washington Eight-Hour Convention. International action for the standardisation of labour conditions in all the constituent States of the League of Nations is as yet in its infancy. Mr. Shaw, the Minister of Labour in the last Government, had reached an understanding for the protection of the eight hours day in England, Germany, France and Belgium by simultaneous legislation; but Sir Arthur Steel Maitland, instead of completing the unfinished work of the Labour Government by taking advantage of that understanding, is undoing its good work. Mr. Clarry, who moved the rejection of the motion, argued that all the countries should ratify the Convention. But when England, the most powerful industrial member of the League, refuses to set the precedent in carrying out the provisions of an international agreement, it is obvious that no one else would care to ratify it and whatever consideration is paid to the International Labour Office's decisions and recommendations by different Governments will be diminished. If the object of the Tories in safeguard industries is, as they plead, to prevent the sweating of workers abroad, surely such touching solicitude could be translated into action for the safeguarding of labour's standard of life through a common agreement. Mr. Clarry and Sir Arthur protested that in the present state of industry it was an impossible proposal. That is precisely why Labour makes it. It wants to make it plain that industry as conducted to-day in England cannot afford to provide for a standard of work and leisure agreed to by an international gathering. It desires no more complete condemnation of the industrial system than that.

A Strident Contribution.

During one of the Home Rule tumults in the days of Gladstone, there was a free fight in the House of Commons. One of the Irish members who was regaling himself with liquid refreshments, promptly rushed into the House, fought indiscriminately and when order was restored asked what the light was about. Sir Surendranath has rushed into the arena with a manifesto, but its terms make one wonder whether he realises the relevancy of the effort. He goes for the Swarajists probably because Mr. Das has spoken and the arch-moderate of Bengal Mr. Prithwis Chandra Ray has turned Swarajist. He thunders forth views about the failure of the Swarajists. The veteran is under the impression that the Swaraj Party is committed to "the abandonment of non-cooperation inside the Councils." He is prompted to speak through erroneous information. Again he dramatically shouts that the Liberals would stand no patch-work compromise. He says: "We cannot, indeed, allow ourselves to be merged in any other party till we have the assured guarantees of one united national party centred round definite principles with honourable co-operation having a fundamental place in them. Our Party will be willing to co-operate with all the other parties which truly aim at honourable co-operation and in any such discussion we would not sacrifice any abiding principle of our Party." The answer is "Nobody asked you, kind sir." Who wants the Liberals to sacrifice any abiding principle of their party? Not even Mr. Prithwis Chandra Ray who merely recognises the exhaustion of sonorous clap-trap of indifferent utility; and though Sir Surendrannath is the Grand Old Man of Bengal, Mr. Prithwis Chandra Ray is the youthful grandfather of all who call themselves Liberals.

Unkind Presumption.

In a recent issue of the "Bengalee" there is an editorial imputing to Mr. Das some wild concern for the release of a few political prisoners even at the cost of compromise. It is an unkind reflection but here it is:—

"The great bulk of these people suspect, to our personal knowledge, that Mr. Das may try to make some "bandobust" with the Government by agreeing to accept the Ordinance Act and let it have its natural course, provided the Government agree on their part to set his lieutenants Messrs. Subhas Chandra Bose, Anil Baran Roy and Satyendra Nath (sic) Mitter free. We do not know if the Government will accept this term. But complaints have already reached us that Mr. Das may be ready to sacrifice the smaller fry caught in the Ordinance net, to secure the freedom of his great and faithful lieutenants."

We do not know how far Mr. Das is engrossed by the idea of an amnesty, but it is obviously unfair to pillory him as a respector of persons.

The Recall.

We do not wholly regret the defeat of Mr. Mehisheri's motion empowering the voters of a constituency to recall their representative in whom they have lost confidence. The motive prompting the proposal was an eminently reasonable one in that it sought to bring the delinquent Councillor under democratic control through the vote of a constituency. Municipal government in Indian cities is less a constructive essay in citizenship than an anaemic affair dominated by vested interests, governmental and landlords'. Indeed, the existence of a powerful centralised bureaucracy fundamentally dividing national allegiance vitiates civic issues at every turn and hence on questions of national self-respect or supreme policy—such as the presentation of addresses to Governors or national leaders or boycott of British goods—the representative often enough becomes a misrepresentative of popular opinion. There is no means of bringing him to book because taking a cue from the phlegmatic self-satisfaction of Government, many of our Councillors have developed the convenient trait of quietly ignoring the meetings held calling upon them to resign. The recall is a device meant to remedy this defect. Mr. Patel was certainly right when he declared that a member represented not his own community but all the ratepayers. But the recall also assumes that the member of the Corporation represents noth the whole city but only his constituency and regards the representative as a mere delegate. It is true that it is a method of getting rid of a Councillor who has ceased to enjoy the trust of his electorate or has misrepresented their wishes on some vital issue; but if so, it is also an admission of the electorate's failure to choose a trustworthy candidate. Mr. Mehisheri's motion, in fact, deals with a symptom, not the disease. For what is essential is not so much the restraining of misbehaviour as the improvement of conditions both in regard to the realisation of his responsibility by the member and to that eternal vigilance on the part of the public which is the price of liberty.

IDEAL OF SWARAJ.

OFFER TO GOVERNMENT.

FREEDOM FOR POLITICAL PRISONERS.

REPRESSIVE LAWS TO GO.

FARIDPUR RESOLUTIONS.

FARIDPUR, May 3.

The Provincial Conference adopted a resolution to-day condemning revolutionary methods. The Conference also condemned the Ordinance and expressed its confidence in the leaders arrested on October 25 last and its faith in the innocence of those detained under Regulation III of 1818, unless contrary was proved in an open trial. It is understood that there was a hitch in the Subjects Committee owing to which Mr. Das left the meeting temporarily. A compromise was however subsequently effected.—A. P.

RESOLUTIONS.

FARIDPUR, May 4.

The following is an authenticated translation of the important resolutions adopted at yesterday's meeting of the Conference supplied this morning:—

(1) This Conference declares that the national ideal of Swaraj involves the right of the Indian nation to live its own life, to have an opportunity of self-realisation, self-development and self-fulfilment and liberty to work for the consolidation of divers elements which go to make up the Indian nation unimpeded and unobstructed by any outside domination.

(2) That if the British Empire recognises such rights does not obstruct the realisation of such a Swaraj and is prepared to give such an opportunity and undertakes to make the necessary sacrifices, to make such rights effective, this Conference calls upon the Indian nation to realise its Swaraj within the British Commonwealth.

(3) This Conference further declares that for the acceptance and the realisation by the Indian nation of such an ideal it is absolutely necessary for the Government.

(a) to divest itself of its wide discretionare powers of constraint.

(b) to release all political prisoners.

(c) to immediately guarantee to the Indian nation its fullest recognition of the right of the people to the establishment of Swaraj within the British Commonwealth in the near future.

(d) to lay the foundation of such a Swaraj immediately so that it may be possible for the people of the country to apply the resources of the State to real work of construction and consolidation.

(4) (a) That until and unless those who are being detained under Regulation III of 1818 and the Ordinances are found guilty after public trial by the ordinary laws of the land, this conference expresses its conviction that they are not guilty of any violent activities.

(b) This conference condemns the recent repressive policy of the Government and declares that the Bengal Ordinance Act is a lawless law and an instance of wanton violence unworthy of any Government which has the good of its subjects in view of an insult to the people of Bengal and destructive of that very law and order upon which it is stated to be based and expresses its conviction that not one of the prisoners arrested on 25th October and declared to have been guilty of violent activities by Lords Reading and Lytton had any connection with any silent movement.

GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBLE.

(5) That this conference is further of opinion that it has been clearly established on evidence of principal incidents of history of Bengal from 1906 down to the present day that it is the inauguration and lawless activity of repressive policy of Government which has fostered revolutionary spirit and urges that if Government is really desirous of terminating the propaganda for violence it should forthwith desist from employment of agents provocateur and abandon its repressive policy.

(6) For the establishment of a peaceful atmosphere in the country this conference considers it absolutely necessary for the Government to release all political prisoners and to allow those who are in exile for the same reasons to return to India.

All these resolutions were carried almost without discussion and a few short speeches explaining the resolutions were made. The only dissentient voice was raised by Mr. Jamini Kumar Ghose of Rangpur who had given notices of amendments to the resolutions as settled by the subjects committee, but he was hissed and hooted. At one time the uproar was so great that even Mr. Das found difficulty in restoring order and had to point out in deference to the wishes of the House that the speaker was not clad in khaddar dress to be used on ceremonial occasions.

ALL BENGAL PROJA CONFERENCE

The commitee appointed by the All Bengal Proja Conference in its first session at Bogra met in the delegates camp. Babu Lalit Mohun Sanyal, President of the Bogra society took the chair. Some fifteen districts were represented. A draft constitution and the programme of the All Bengal Proja Mandal were discussed and passed by the committee with slight modifications. The names of the district organisers were proposed and the working of the programme was resolved upon.—A. P.

FARIDPUR CIVIC ADDRESS TO GANDHIJI.

IMPORTANCE OF SPINNING WHEEL.

FARIDPUR, May 3.

The Municipality of Faridpur to-day presented Messrs. Gandhi and Das with addresses. Mr. Gandhi in reply emphasised that the spinning wheel was the foundation of larger political life.—A.P.

"THE SUNDAY TIMES."

NEW LAHORE WEEKLY.

LAHORE, May 4.

The first regular issue of a new weekly, "The Sunday Times", was published yesterday with two page illustrations. In the leading article headed "Our Mission" the paper writes that its mission is the message of unity. Its hope and inspiration is the common cause of common patriotism. It will endeavour as far as possible, to minimise the communal conflagration and as a broad principle will be against communalism whether communalism is in matters of education in matters of public service or in quadrangular cricket. The paper is a neatly printed twenty page paper and contains special articles on literature and art and politics and society. —A P.

TRAGIC LOVE?

BODIES OF BURMESE FOUND IN WELL

RANGOON, May 4.

On receipt of information the cantonment police went to the Eindawya pagoda compound in the cantonment quarter and brought out from the well in the compound the body of a young Burmese woman aged about twenty and that of Koyin (Phongyi). The woman had wounds on the head and chest and was the wife of a Burman jockey who had gone upcountry. Koyin, aged thirty-four was living in the same compound and was said to be in love with her. It was not known whether his love was reciprocated, but the return of the woman's husband was expected and the fact was known to them. It is surmised that Koyin stabbed her and afterwards flung her body into the well and then stabbing himself twice he jumped into the well. A begging bowl, an yellow robe and a clasp knife were found near the scene of the tragedy. The police enquiry is proceeding.—A. P.

NEW SILK DUTIES.

WILL THEY BE WITHDRAWN?

LONDON, May 4.

The agitation in respect of the new duties on natural and artificial silk is growing. Silk manufacturers of France and Italy are urging their respective Governments to take action on the ground that the duties would greatly affect the industry in both the countries. The British manufacturers of artificial silk object to the description of their product as luxury and declare that the duties will strike a severe blow at an important and increasing industry and will unnecessarily burden the consumers. Some papers declare that Mr. Churchill will probably be forced to withdraw the silk duties, but the general belief is that he will not go beyond minor concesions. Doubts regarding the practicability of Government's social insurance proposals were vigorously expressed in the speeches by Messrs. Clynes and Henderson at Manchester during the week-end. Mr. Clynes declared that the social reform part of the Budget was merely an instrument for exacting another contribution from the pockets of the poor.—Reuter.

MAHATMA RETURNS TO CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, May 4.

Mahatma Gandhi arrived here this morning from Faridpur by the Dacca Mail and is observing his day of silence.

Mr. K. Sanjiva Kamath, B.A,B,L, High Court Vakil, and Provincial Secretary Boyscouts Association, Madras is a candidate for election to the vacant seat in the Madras University Senate to be filled up by registered graduates at the ensuing election in or about July next.

WORTH OF COMMONWEALTH.

PRINCE ON POSITION OF DOMINIONS.

WELCOME IN S. AFRICA.

LONDON, May 3.

Cape Town.—At the Government dinner last evening Hertzog was warmly applauded for his speech supporting the toast of the Prince of Wales which was proposed amid cheers by the Speaker of the House of Assembly. He said that the Prince would be welcomed equally sincerely whether by lonely plains of Free State or high veldt of the Transvaal.

General Smuts said the South Africans loved the Prince's simplicity, human ways and sincerity. They saw no side or swank about him. The people had a deep attachment for him and to the Throne. "God bless the Prince of Wales" was then sung in English and Africaans amid cries of "Ons Prins."

The Prince of Wales, replying, expressed appreciation of the wonderful welcome accorded to him. After a reference to the development of the constitutional status of the Self-Governing Dominions, he said he realised that the welcome was a recognition of him as the heir to the Throne under which the members of the Commonwealth were free to develop each in its own way but all were to work together as one. He concluded in Africaans by expressing thanks for the hospitality extended to him.—Reuter.

FIGHTING IN MOROCCO.

RIFFIAN INFILTRATION INTO FRENCH ZONE.

LONDON, May 3.

Paris.—Marshal Lyantey's laconic communiques give but scanty details of the Riffian infiltration into the French zone in Moccco, but it is known that the Riffis have merely entered the undefended strip ten kilometres wide between the frontier and the French outpost line. The Riffis are endeavouring to stir up the border tribesmen and the French have already had some minor skirmishes with slight casualties, but Lyantey is confident that he can cope with the situation with troops at his disposal. He does not intend to enter the Riff which would raise international complications.—Reuter.

LONDON, May 4.

A message from Rabat says that the rapid organisation of the French supports stayed the progress of the Riffis prior to which there was a defensive period during which the French had to put up a heroic resistance. The instance of this was that a detachment of engineers was surprised when laying a pontoon and had to fight back all the way at the point of the bayonet.—Reuter.

SOVIET'S NEW ECONOMIC POLICY.

OPPOSITION AT COMMUNIST CONGRESS

LONDON, May 3.

Riga.—Signs of opposition to the Soviet's new economic policy were forthcoming at the fourteenth Congress of the All-Russian Communist Party notably in connection with Rykoff's statement that no administrative pressure must be exercised against new capitalistic relations arising in rural districts where the policy was beginning to bear fruit. Various speakers criticised the new line as incompatible with the communist doctrines. One member expressed the opinion that the policy was an error and would cause an acute political struggle in villages. - Reuter.

"MEANT FOR OUR MASTERS".

"PATRIKA" ON DAS'S SPEECH.

CALCUTTA, May 3.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" is the one dissentient from the general voice of approval of Mr. Das's Presidential address at Faridpur. The paper says that the speech was not designed for the hundreds of delegates to the Conference but was prepared for Lord Birkenhead and "our masters across the seas." The "Patrika" considers that the country deserved something better. "Forward" says Mr. Das has defined Swaraj so as to make it consistent with the idea of British Empire.—A. P.

"NOTHING NEW."

RANGOON, May 4.

Commenting on Mr. Das's speech at Faridpur "Rangoon Gazette" says Mr. C. R. Das has again exposed the mailed fist of the Swarajists, but his address contains nothing new except perhaps the vision of an ideal India that he would seek to create. —A. P.

DAS'S INCAPACITY FOR LEADERSHIP.

ALLAHABAD, May 3.

Writing on the Bengal Conference the "Pioneer" commenting on Mr. Das's faculty for incessantly saying the same thing in almost the same way adds that Mr. Das's trouble is that having by some accident stumbled into the political limelight he cannot by keeping silent conceal his fundamental incapacity for political leadership. Each time he makes a "pronouncement"—and the importunities of his admirers unkindly compel him to make one often—that incapacity is more pitilessly exposed.—A. P.

"SCUTTLING FROM INDIA"

"MORNING POST ALARMED."

DOMICILED COMMUNITY'S POSITION.

LONDON, May 4.

The "Morning Post", in the course of a leader championing the cause of the domiciled British community in India, says that hitherto Government has not changed its policy which can only end in British "scuttling from India" when the domiciled community could not survive. The paper suggests that some might be helped to emigrate to Dominions like Australia.—Reuter.

PREMATURE RETIREMENT RULES.

1919 EX-SERVICE CANDIDATE ADMITTED.

LONDON, May 4.

As a result of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Superior Civil Services in India, the rules regulating pre mature retirement have been amplified and a number of ex-service candidates selected late in 1919 have now been admitted.

In future British recruits to the All-India services, if and when on filed service of which they were recruited are transferred to provincial governments, will have option of retaining their All-India status or waiving their contracts with the Secretary of State and entering into new contracts with the local governments concerned or retiring on proportionate pension. This option will remain open for a year from the date of transfer.

The scale of pensions is unchanged, but fraction of pension that is commutable has been increased from one-third to one-half. As a consequence of the decision to increase the maximum ordinary pension, premature retirement pension will now be less favourable to certain officers retiring after long service than what they might have received under ordinary rules to which such officers retiring on or after April 1st, 1924 will have option of transferring. It is further provided that the officer shall not receive passage from the passage fund in addition to passage gratuity under the Premature Retirement Rules.—Reuter.

MYSTERIOUS VISIT.

EX-CROWN PRINCE IN TUSCANY.

LONDON, May 4.

A message from Rome states that it is believed the ex-Cwron Prince of Germany paid mysterious visit to Arezzo in Tuscany at the critical period of the recent Presidential election with which some connect the visit in view of the Catholic influence on the votes of the German Centre Party while others express the opinion that the Prince might have been concerned in the purchase of property.—Reuter.

FRENCH MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

LEFT BLOC GAINS

PARIS, May 4.

The Municipal elections are in progress. Hitherto results show no change in Paris though the Left Bloc has had slight gains in the provinces.—Reuter.

JACOB AND FYZEE'S SUSPENSIONS,

APPEAL TO KEEP AN OPEN MIND.

LAHORE, May 4.

At a meeting of the Council of the All-India Lawn Tennis Association held here on Sunday it was announced that there were no fresh developments to report in the case of the suspensions of Jacob and Fyzee which were to be considered at a meeting of the Council of the English Association. The Indian Association intended to state the case and submit it to the International Federation for a ruling at their next meeting. It was also announced that at the request of the South American Lawn Tennis Union the Council of the All-India Association considered the question of the retention of tennis in Olympic Games and if they decided in favour of it what steps they suggested should be taken to avoid a recurrence of the mismanagement of the tennis event at the Olympic Games last year. It was decided to inform the South American Union that the All-India Association kept an open mind upon the question of retention but considered the Davis Cup far more important.—A. P.

FIRST CATHOLIC CONGRESS.

LONDON, May 3.

Cairo.—Twelve thousand persons attended the first Catholic Congress ever held in Egypt.— Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

LONDON, May 4.

A civil aeroplane on Saturday flew to Switzerland and back in thirteen hours, remaining over Basle for seventy-two minutes.—Reuter.

Lake Hurst (New Jersey).—The United States' airship Los Angeles started for Porto Rico at eleven this morning.—Reuter.

GANDHI AND LENIN.

PEOPLE'S ENTHUSIASTIC DEVOTION.

AN AMERICAN ESTIMATE.

Mr. Harry F. Ward writes in "The World Tomorrow":—

History will rank Lenin and Gandhi as the two most influential men of this period. Each of them has secured and held the allegiance of more people than any other leader. For a brief period Woodrow Wilson outranked them in leadership of the common people of the world; but his star rapidly fell and his influence belongs to the future, not the present.

It is a strange coincidence that these two men of such different training, environment, and temperament, one the product of the cold North and the other the child of the warm South, should have so many characteristics in common. This fact may throw some light on the type of leadership that will increasingly develop as the masses come more and more into power.

Lenin and Gandhi came from the same class. Gandhi's father was of the merchant caste and came to positions of influence in public life. Lenin's father was an educational administrator who attained the rank of petty noble. From this background, they both came to live and work for the undeveloped multitudes Lenin by way of exile and the constant dangers of a revolutionist's career; Gandhi by way of renunciation of the income and position of a highly paid lawyer. To Lenin the world-wide social revolution for which he worked meant a larger life for the millions and to Gandhi freedom for India means emancipation for the toilers of the villages and the rapidly developing industrial cities. Neither man makes any bid for the affection of the people by any parade of devotion to their interests. Lenin added to the reserve of the North the Communists' suspicion of idealism, but after his death his wife, Krupskaia as she is acectionately called, had to say in her brief and simple memorial statement: "Nicolai loved the common people and lived only to serve them, though he never said anything about it." Gandhi puts in the forefront of his programme the removal of "untouchability," that is. the barrier of isolation which has kept the lower castes and the outcasts, "the untouchables," away from the best things and the best influences of life. Also his demand for universal hand-spinning and weaving has another motive than the release of India from the grip of the British cotton manufacturers and market. He thinks it will restore the old economic well-being of the villagers by giving them an occupation for their spare time.

But the devotion of the common people of Russia to Lenin and of India to Gandhi is not due to any intellectual appreciation of their programs but rather to a broad sense that they are aimed at the common welfare, and more particularly to an intuitive recognition of the fact that these men are absolutely disinterested. Here after all is the essence of leadership in an increasingly democratic world—the people must feel that their representatives are without ulterior motive, that they have no axes to grind. The proof of this in the cases of Lenin and Gandhi is the bare simplicity of their lives. In outward circumstances they shared the lot of the millions so far as was reasonably possible by taking only the necessary minimum of food and clothing. When Russia was on food rations and the peasants, hearing that Lenin was not well, sent him gifts of extra food, he passed it on to the common stores. When his associates put something extra in the drawer of his work table in the hope that he would absentmindedly take it, they found it untouched. Gandhi dresses with a few yards of homespun cotton. He rides in the overcrowded and unsanitary third class and by his personal testimony has forced some improvements in a situation which as he points out makes money off the discomfort of the poor in order to enable the rich to ride in spacious luxury.

DISLIKE OF BEING WAITED UPON.

These men also share a dislike of being waited upon. They think it necessary that one should do all things possible for oneself. After Lenin was partially paralyzed and had lost the use of his right hand, the doctor one day discovered that he had taught himself to write with the left, by persuading an attendant to bring him pencil and pad and practising unobserved beneath the blanket. Gandhi insists on doing his own "sweeper" work which in India without modern sanitary conveniences, means one of the most disagreeable tasks of the household to which the "sweeper" class have been confined by the custom of caste.

It is this living of their word, the doing of the thing instead of merely talking about it, which has enshrined these men in a sure place in the hearts of their humbler fellow country-men. And this sure instinct for reality on the part of uneducated people in one of the big guarantees of human progress. It is for this reason that crowds from all over Russia come constantly to see the body of Lenin as it lies preserved by a new process, in the simple yet beautiful wooden tomb surrounded by a lovely garden, under the walls of the Kremlin, in the great Red Square. It is for this reason that the crowds all over India shout their "Gandhi forever" whenever he appears, and personally give him the reverence that is almost worship, while he is constantly saying, "I do not want you to shout Gandhi forever, I want you to do the things that I say."

These men are also alike in their supreme self-confidence, which is not mere egotism but a certainty in the rightness of thing more than their own. It is however their message and programme as being some-of a different source in each case. Lenin was convinced of the correctness of his logical analysis, he felt sure that he had rightly read history and applied it to the present course of events. Hence in two of the greatest discussions with his comrades concerning decisions that were vital to the future of the Russian revolution, it is recorded of him in one case that after speaking he went out and sat alone on the stairs to play a little lonely game with his knife. and in the other that he covered his head with his coat so that he might not hear the debate. In each case his associates finally came to his view and the course of events proved that he was right, so that in the later years his powers of analysis were regarded by them as unerring. He regarded this as scientific precision. Gandhi on the other hand is led by an inner urge which he regards as the voice of God. He gains little or nothing from the experience of others. He follows the compulsion of great principles which seem to him divine and like Lenin he goes his own way heedless that others counsel differently. When most of his friends urged him to discontinue his twenty-one days' fast, lest his life be lost to India, he replied that it was his duty to finish it in penance for his mistakes and the sins of his countrymen, that he had studied the discipline of fasting and was sure he would come through, and that moreover his counsellors had not reckoned with the power of prayer.

PUBLIC ADMISSION OF ERRORS.

Despite this supreme self-confidence, Lenin and Gandhi share a capacity for publicly admitting error, which is rarely found in great leaders. The idea of "saving face" which is responsible for most of the hypocrisy and duplicity of politicians does not lead them astray. "Let us hope that we will make fewer mistakes this year than last" was a part of Lenin's brief New Year's message to Russia and Gandhi now abandons "non-co-operation" as a national policy, because he was mistaken in the belief that India was ready to carry it through on the basis of non-violence.

There are, however, differences between these two men, as vital as their similarities, and these may prove the determining factor in locating their final place in the story of mankind. Their common disinterested devotion to the interests of the common people as they see them determines the amount of allegiance they now receive but their ultimate contribution to the welfare of mankind will be settled by their basic principles.

In the matter of religion they are diametrically opposed. Lenin is anti-religious believing not only that religion as he knew it was superstitious, corrupt and enslaving, but that science alone is the true guide for human conduct. Gandhi, on the other hand, finds all his inspiration and motivation in religious sources, and looks forward to a future society in which science shall serve religious ideals.

From this divergent ground there develops an absolute difference in the basic principles underlying their respective programs and goals. Lenin's philosophy is a philosophy of power, his programme a programme of force. Gandhi's philosophy is a philosophy of love, his programme a programme of non-violence. Lenin would emancipate the people by organizing their latent power and expressing it in absolute control of the state through the dictatorship of the proletriat, as the means to the cooperative commonwealth whose final bond would be not force but co-operation. Gandhi would set India free by developing the spiritual resistance of its people until it would disarm and dissolve all opposition. and, by the demonstration of its love make impossible for very shame, the continuance of an alien rule. Lenin says we will overcome the force of the oppressor by more force of the same kind. Gandhi says he will overcome it by a different kind of force. Thus in overcoming evil with good we will transform evil into good, in ourselves as well as in others, and so reduce its power in the future.

Which of these utterly different principles will secure the desired results it is too early to say. Certain things can be put down to the credit of each of them. The Red Army has put down counter-revolution and kept other nations out of Russia. Whether the coercive proletarian state will give Russia freedom remains to be seen. Gandhi's method has given India a strength and her cause a standing before the world which no other policy could have done. Whether England will yield in time is yet to be told.

There are even bigger issues at stake. On the conflict of ideas and ideals embodied by Lenin and Gandhi turns the future of mankind. The people at the bottom must come up into a larger life. Are they to get it by gradual accommodation and sharing on the part of those who now have more privileges and opportunities or will they be forced into a struggle of power which will destroy the very elements of civilization? The answer lies first of all and most of all not with them but with the people of privilege.

TIME FOR AGITATION

CONVENTION AND SWARAJ

MR. JAMNADAS OPENS CAMPAIGN.

Under the auspices of the National Home Rule League and the National Convention Samiti, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas delivered a public lecture on "The Open Road to Swaraj" at the Congress House on Monday evening, Maulana Shaukat Ali presiding.

Mr. Jamnadas said India was passing through a grave crisis, and as time went on her longing to get freedom was increasing. It had now come to a stage when if Swaraj was delayed he feared it would result in an intense hardship and suffering to the people. Unfortunately they were confronted with a number of Englishmen who posed as India's friends and tried to delay the attainment of Swaraj as far as possible. It was their duty therefore not to play in their hands. In 1915 when Dr. Annie Besant propounded her programme of Home Rule she was very much ridiculed in some quarters, but she remained unmoved at her adversaries' attacks and the result is that the hunger and desire for Home Rule had grown and stimulated national endeavour. Likewise when Mahatma Gandhi started Non-co-operation movement in 1921 it was mainly to protest against the Punjab atrocities. Mr. Jamnadas submitted, however, that atrocities much worse than the Punjab were being perpetrated every day throughout the length and breadth of India in the starvation of millions of India's sons and daughters, and in their interests it was necessary that Indians of all castes and creeds should hasten the attainment of Swaraj (cheers). If it was delayed exploitation of India would go on indefinitely. It was better to have political dependence than economic subserviency which was fatal for the country because it was eating its vitality away. India was more prosperous under Moghul rule than she was under the British rule. The process of exploitation would result in still more impoverishment of the masses. The insurance companies, steamship companies' exchange banks etc. were draining away India's enormous wealth. Besides for the last 65 years not less than Rs. 20 crores annually were drained from India which would pile up a huge amount if computed in terms of compound interest. On the other hand, India's industry, trade and agriculture were in the throes of dissolution. Time had come therefore for all parties to set aside their petty differences and rise like one man to demand Swaraj from the British Parliament at any early date. (cheers).

THE BILL.

He then referred to the Common Wealth of India Bill drafted by Dr. Annie Besant with the help of Indian leaders and said it was the result of three years' hard work and had undergone four stages before it took its present shape. It was drafted on the principle of self-determination and asked not for instalments but for immediate Swaraj from the British Parliament. India did not want any more promise as she had enough of it from the time of Queen Victoria. India wanted Swaraj and nothing short of it. The Bill was drafted by Indian leaders without the help of Englishmen. As Lord Reading was now in England confabulating with Lord Birkenhead it was possible that they might consider this a propitious time to satisfy certain political parties by doling out some concession. Mr. Jamnadas urged all Indians and especially Mr. C. R. Das to resist any such offer and not accept any settlement which may be found to be piecemeal and inconclusive. (cheers). It was better he said to agitate for a couple of years more till the Labour Party had come to power again rather than compromise India's honour by any plausible bargain.

Mahatma Gandhi referring to this Bill had described it as carefully drawn and in many respects original. The speaker then dwelt on the many good features of the Bill, viz that Indians were only given power to make alterations and additions in it, that the power of the Viceroy and Governors was reduced to the position of constitutional rulers without any vote and that it provided universal franchise for the villagers and the townsmen on a pyramidal scale. It was a great political programme and the speaker urged all political parties in India to rally round it and thus to make India once again prosperous and glorious as it was in the past by winning Swaraj at an early date. (Applause).

Maulana Shaukat Ali in thanking the learned lecturer said though different parties differed in details they were all one in regard to one point, viz: attainment of Swaraj for India. Personally he believed in God above and in one's own efforts below for the attainment of Swaraj and he urged all Indians to consider themselves soldiers of the Motherland to achieve that purpose. About 400 Bokharis had come to Bombay to go on pilgrimage. The shiuping companies were willing to take them to the Haj as well as the Mahomedans were too willing to send them to the pilgrimage, but Government were not willing to do so and they were all helpless. If they had Swaraj the case would have been different. He urged all Indians to be of one mind and sink all their differences to attain Swaraj soon.

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman the proceedings terminated.

A Balasinor message says:—A petition signed by 150 Vaishnavas whose feelings were hurt sent to Goswami Shree Chaturth Pancham Pithadhiswar Shree Vallabhalalji who owns Shree Chhabilaji temple. Those people who favour abolition of untouchability desire entrance for untouchables. Sastiji Vasantram is starting for Bhavnagar to examine the situation by order of the special department of the Maharajashree.

N. W. RLY. STRIKE.

SITUATION UNCHANGED.

LAHORE, May 4.

Mr. Baker, a European driver who is one of the strikers in the present North-Western Railway strike on receiving notice from the Agent, N. W. Railway to vacate his quarters within 48 hours filed a suit against the Agent in the Court of the Sub-Judge, Lahore praying for an injunction restraining the Agent from dispossessing the plaintiff. The Sub-Judge after hearing the plaintiff's advocate has issued a temporary injunction against the Agent, N. W. Railway restraining him from dispossessing the plaintiff till the 25th May when the suit will come up for hearing.

The strike situation is unchanged. Evictions are being carried out by the railway administration in Kundian, Khanewal, Lahore and Rawalpindi for the purpose of releasing the railway quarters to accommodate the staff at work. The situation has improved in Karachi where the carriage shops are being reopened. The Agent in a statement issued this evening says: "The approximate traffic returns for the period April 1st to 25th this year show that as compared with the corresponding period last year, the North Western Railway carried over half million more passengers and moved over eight thousand more loaded wagons. The earnings for this period were Rs. 69,000 in excess of the earning during same period of last year. These figures prove that all the traffic is being accepted and carried in full."—A. P

EJECTIONS FROM RLY QUARTERS.

LAHORE, May 3.

There is little change in North-Western Railway strike situation except that about a hundred menials absented themselves yesterday at Lyallpur. At the Lahore the situation is daily improving and more men are offering themselves for re-engagement at Moghalpura shops. All train services, mail, passenger and goods, are fully maintained and there has been no stoppage or restriction of booking of any passenger, coaching or goods traffic since unrest began. Ejections are being carried out today in Lahore because railway quarters are required for accommodation of staff at work.

The agent in a statement issued to-day states all railway roads and other premises have for many days now been patrolled by police and all approaches to railway workshops from the city have been similarly patrolled by the police. In addition motor lorries and buses for conveyance of men wishing to use them to reach their work have been constantly running on these roads. Although a number of those at work in Moghalpura shops is steadily increasing, the fact that large numbers of men still remain absent inspite of arrangements made to counteract intimidation shows that the majority are staying away deliberately and cannot shelter behind the excuse that they are too weak to stand out for their right to work. The administration can, therefore, no longer give absentees generally credit for absenting themselves against their will and better judgment.—A.P.

LATE SIR P. T. CHETTI.

CONDOLENCE MEETING AT RAJAHMUNDRY.

(From our own Correspondent.)

RAJAHMUNDRY, May 4.

A crowded public meeting was held last evening at the Town Hall under the presidentship of Srijut Nyapati Subbarao Pantulu to express deep grief at the demise of Sir Tyagaraja Chetti. Leading men of all parties delivered effective speeches bemoaning the loss as a national calamity. Resolutions of setting up portraits of the late Sir P. T. Chettiar in the Municipal and Town Halls were unanimously adopted. Messrs. Anem Malliah and Seela Virabhadrudu announce opening of a handloom factory in memory of the late patriot.

The local police were busy yesterday in some house searches to trace the origin of forged five rupee currency notes. Four persons were arrested in connection with the same.

KARACHI'S OVERSEAS TRADE.

KARACHI, May 4.

The statistics of the overseas trade of the port of Karachi for April show that the total value of imports (Merchandise) amounted to 2,07,00,000 and that of exports to 359,00,000 the former being an increase of ten lakhs and the latter of 1,21,00,000 51 per cent) on the figures for the corresponding month of last year. The principal increases in imports occurred under cotton manufactures valued at rupees one crore and two lakhs (plus three lakhs) and oil valued at rupees eleven lakhs (plus eight lakhs) while decreases occurred under sugar, five thousand and seven hundred tons valued at rupees eighteen lakhs (minus 1,900 tons and rupees 12 lakhs) and metals valued at rupees 16 lakhs (minus one lakh). In exports the principal increases occurred under cotton, 17,000 tons valued at rupees two crores and seventy-five lakhs (plus ten thousand tons and rupees 148,00,000). Wheat 4,200 tons valued at rupees seven lakhs (plus 3,800 tons and rupees 7 lakhs). and wheat flour 4,300 tons and rupees six lakhs, while decreases occurred under rapeseed, 5,900 tons valued at rupees 14 lakhs (minus 14,000 tons and rupees twenty-eight lakhs). Wool two hundred and twenty six tons valued at rupees five lakhs (minus 640 tons and rupees 12 lakhs), and barley 1,700 tons valued at rupees two lakhs (minus 7,700 tons and rupees seven lakhs). —A. P.

NO SUBSTITUTE TO CHARKHA.

"MAKE CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME A SUCCESS."

MAHATMAJI'S EXHORTATION TO CALCUTTA CITIZENS.

For one hour, Mahatma Gandhi spoke in eloquent Hindi and then in English before an exceedingly large crowd at Mirzapore Park on Friday night.

Mr. Gandhi referred to the present political situation and emphasised on the economic importance of the Charkha Mahatma Gandhi said:—

"Friends, I have spoken sufficiently in Hindusthani and I hope that a large part of this audience has followed my broken Hindusthani. It is always a matter of deep grief to me that whenever I go to the south or whenever I come to Bengal I am obliged in order to be able to make myself understood to my educated countrymen to speak in English. I wish that the people of the south and people of Bengal would rid themselves of this laziness and make up their minds once for all to add to a knowledge of their own mother tongue a passable knowledge of Hindi or Hindusthani, which and which alone can become the language of international commerce in India.

HINDI AS 'LINGUA FRANCA' FOR INDIA.

Let English be as it ought to be the language of international diplomacy, the language of intercourse between all the different nations of the world, but English can never usurp the function that specially belongs to Hindi or Hindusthani. You ought to know that nearly twenty crores of the people of India can understand my broken Hinduthani. Let it not be said that ten crores of India want to impose their speech or English speech on the twenty crores of India.

I have said in my opening remarks what a deep grief it was to me this morning to enter 148 Russe Road. I knew that house no longer belonged to Deshabandhu Das, I knew that he contemplated making over that beautiful mansion to the trustees in order to divert himself of the last vestige of wealth that he possessed in this world, but man of the world, living still in the world as I am doing when I actually entered the house with the knowledge that its distinguished owner had voluntarily dispossessed himself of it. I could not help shedding a tear. I felt a wrench within me that the house was no longer Das's and when I heard that he had not yet been able to repair his broken down constitution, I felt doubly grieved and my grief was still further increased when I received a brief but beautiful and loving message from him written by him in pencil hand telling me how it was impossible for him, to stand the double strains and why therefore he had gone away to Faridpur in advance. May God grant him health and long life to serve the country which he loves so dearly.

FULLEST FAITH IN DESHABANDHU'S WISDOM.

You will not expect me to tell you anything on what is called the political situation. A newspaper reporter told me to-day about the negotiations that are going on between Lord Birkenhead and Deshabandhu Das. I am totally unaware of any such negotiations. I have no knowldge of any such negotiations whatsoever but I do know that there is what may be called a political situation in this country to-day, but that political situation does not interest me sufficiently. To-day I am an economist of time. I have deliberately given my general powers of attorney to the Swarajya Party which is an integral part of the Congress. The Swarajya Party is in charge of the political programme of the Congress and seeing that I have the fullest faith in the ability of the Swarajya Party to handle the political situation, seeing that I have the fullest faith in the wisdom of Deshabhandu Das and Pandit Motilal Nehru as far as the Council Programme is concerned, it would be impudence on my part to concern myself about it, unless they want me to do so and there is absolutely no reason for them to want my interference or to desire my opinion. When they do so you may depend on it that I am always at their service, but what is more, it would be impossible for me to make any effective statement on the political situation unless I have had a consultation with Deshabandhu Das.

'MY LIMITATIONS."

I have not come to Bengal, I am not travelling throughout the length and breadth of India, to embarrass the Swarajya Party or to embbarrass Deshabandhu or a party to the best of my ability. I am pledged in the name of God to help that party to th ebest of my ability. I am pledged not even mentally to interfere with its programme and if I do not throw myself heart and soul into that programme it is because of my limitations. It is because that I do not see eye to eye with them in their policy but that does not mean that their policy is inimical to the country. It simply means that there is a difference of opinion as to the weight and the relative importance to be attached to the political programme and the constructive programme. I swear by the constructive programme. The more I examine myself the more I feel that I am more fitted for handling the constructive programme for developing our own power from within than for engaging into diplomatic relations with the matchless diplomats from England.

"MAKE CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME A SUCCESS".

I confess to you that I will be ill at ease in carrying on negotiations with any of those officials unless I felt that we had power from within. And I am here to confess to you that we have lost to-day the power that we thought in 1921 we had in abundance, and therefore I propose to the best of my ability to concentrate solely and exclusively upon the constructive programme. That will be my best contribution to the country and to the Swarajya Party and I promise to you that if you the young men and the young women of Bengal, will help me, no matter to what political party you may belong, if you will kindly but help me in making this constructive programme, a living, a swinging success you will find that our fetters automatically drop; you will find that those we consider are unjustly incarcerated and kept under detention, that those who are to-day pining away in the jail at Mandaly, you will find that if you can make the constructive programme a success, they will be discharged without your asking for their discharge.

What is that constructive programme by which I swear. Let me take you through these three items as rapidly as I can. Hindu Moslem unity meaning unity between all the races that inhabit the fair land of ours, is that a programme unattainable by us, is that a programme undesirable? I have admitted that I have been found wanting as a physician in prescribing a cure for this malady. I do not find that either Hindus or Musalmans are ready to accept my cure, and therefore I simply now a days confine myself to a passing of this problem and content myself by saying that some day or other we, Hindus and Musalmans, will have to come together if we want the deliverance of our country. And if it is to be our lot that before we can come together we must shed one another's blood then I say the sooner we do so the better it is for us. If we propose to break one another's head let us do so in a manly way. Let us not then shed crocodile tears. Let us not ask for sympathy. Let us not ask for sympathy from any quarter, if you do not propose to give any quarter. That is what I have to say about the Hindu Moslem unity.

CURSE OF UNTOUCHABILITY.

Is it a long-drawn out programme or an impossible programme that we Hindus should rid ourselves of the curse of untouchability. So long as untouchability disfigures Hinduism so long do I hold the attainment of Swaraj to be an utter impossibility. Supposing it would be a gift descending from Downing Street to India that gift would be a curse upon this holy land if we do not get rid of this curse. It would be a curse added to a curse Swaraj without freedom of the Untouchables.

But what are the implications of this removal of untouchability. Let the Sanatani Hindus understand from me, who claim to be a sanatani Hindu. I do not ask you to interdine with anybody. I do not ask you to exchange your daughters with the untouchables or with anybody but I do ask you to remove this curse so that you may not put him beyond the pale of service. For me the removal of untouchability is the acceptance of the privilege of service to people whom we have kept under bondage in the sacred name of religion. Listen to me, the sanatan Hindus of Calcutta that this Hinduism is in the balance and it will go down to perdition if you do not get rid of untouchability. So much and so far for unouchability.

FOR THE SAKE OF PERISHING HUMANITY OF INDIA.

Then take the third item in your programme the spinning wheel and khaddar. What do I ask of you, the millionaries of Calcutta, the barristers the M. L.A's and the M. L. C's of Calcutta, what do I ask of you, the women of Calcutta, I ask of you to give half an hour in the name of God, for the sake of the perishing and famising humanity of India. Is it too much for you to give half an hour of your time to spinning for the sake of these poor people so that you can cheapen Khaddar so that I can tell the villagers of Bengal the daughters and sons of millionaires are spinning. Why will you not spin?

MUSIC OF THE SPINNING WHEEL

Do you know that the villagers have lost faith in us, in themselves and in God Himself, because they find that we often go to them sometimes to collect money, sometimes with one programme and sometimes with another programme. They do not know where we want to lead them and so they are distrustful of us and when we take in our simplicity the spinning wheel to their homes they smile at us, the smile of "no-confidence. They say". We do not understand this instrument of yours. We do not know what meaning lies behind the spinning wheel.

So the villagers who have forgotten the use and the beauty, the life-giving beauty of the spinning wheel do not take to it kindly. If you want them to make to this home industry of yours kindly, then it is necessary for you to spin the wheel yourself and remember again that unless you take to spinning yourselves you will not be able to make necessary improvement in it. You will not be able to re-establish this almost lost industry of India.

NO EFFECTIVE SUBSTITUTE TO SPINNING WHEEL

No agricultural country in the world has yet lived which has not added a supplementary industry of it and I defy any Indian, no matter how distinguished an economist he may be, to show me an effective substitute for the millions of India who are scattered all over the land which is 1900 miles long and 1500 miles broad and scattered in 700 thousand villages most of which are outside even the railway tracts. I defy anybody to propose or to show any effective substitutes but till such an effective substitute is placed before you, do not idle away your time, do not grudge the poor downtrodden humanity of India the half an hour that I ask of you, the Congress asks you.

And then if you take to the spinning wheel, what about its product? Why is the spinning wheel a necessity? Because we want clothes made not in Manchester or Japan, made not in Ahmedabad or Bombay, which did not stand in Bengal in good stead at the time of the partition, but we want this beautiful Khaddar manufactured in our own village homes, which always stand in good stead. We want the villagers to be smiling with plently. We want the people of Khulna, when again they have got famine, to know that they are not to live on doles of rice thrown at their face by a Dr. Roy but I want the people of Khulna to feel that they do not need the assistance of even of a Ray because they have got the spinning wheel to fall back upon.

Let them understand the dignity of labour. Let them not become beggars when they have got ready in their hands any instrument of living, an instrument which shall be an insurance, a permanent insurance, against famine. That is why I ask you to take up the spinning wheel and Khaddar and that is what has brought me to Bengal.

"A CHARKA EXPERT"

I do not want to interfere with the politics of Bengal or India. To-day there are men who are able enough to handle it but I regard myself as a Charka expert. I regard myself as a Khaddar expert. I believe that I have something to say to every man and woman in connection with this message of Khaddar and therefore while I have yet life left in me, whilst Bengal is yet ready and, willing to listen to me, I want to re-delivery my message to Bengal with all the power at my command and say if you want freedom for your country, do anything else, you like, but at least lay a firm and stable foundation on which you will be able to erect a proper and firm structure and remember the words of this old man speaking to you again and again in Calcutta, and will speak again throughout his tour in Bengal, that if you do not lay this sure and certain foundation, remember that any Reforms that you get, any liberty of freedom that you think you possess, will be nothing but a house built on cards, which is going to topple down under the first gust of wind.

"EMBRACE EACH OTHER AS BROTHERS"

Therefore I pray of you to work up this message, the living message of Khaddar and the spinning wheel Hindus remove this curse of untouchability. Hindus and Musalmans, if it is at all possible for you without shedding a drop of blood, come together and embrace each other as brothers in arms. I thank you for the patience with which you have listened to me.

CLEANERS' STRIKE AT BARODA.

To The "Editor of The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Menial Loco Staff working in Baroda running shed was very roughly treated by the charge-man. They appealed to D. L. O. who was there on that date, 19th March, to remove this charge-man and demanded a reply within hours. No reply was received and they struck work. The next day the D.L.O. went on the spot and promissed these men to enquire into their grievances and advised them to join work. Men joined work. It is said that they received no reply from D.L.O. upto 4th April and so sent a notice to D.L.O. and Loco Superintendent to strike work and they struck work again on the 6th April. They wired to Mr. Page, Loco Superintendent, Parel who took the necessary steps. He sent a notice advising men to resume work and represent their grievances in a proper manner and not by strike.

Men went for work on the 8th but the Loco Foreman turned them out and threatened them. Police men were called and men were ordered to vacate quarters. Men being frightened sent their joint resignation signed by 120 men. Mr. Page came to know about this through these men and ordered the Loco Foreman to take these men on duty at once. But still the Loco Foreman took 96 men on duty and dismissed 24 men as ring-leaders. These men appealed right up to the Loco Superintendent but still they are not taken on work.

We request Page who is always both sympathetic and reasonable in treatment to his subordinates, to be kind enough to issue orders to take these misguided men on duty.

Striking work without representing their grievances in a proper way was in itself stupid and they did it not once but twice.

Now they see their folly. I have seen them and I learn that they were misguided by some mischief maker. Our only regret is that we did not know it in time and so were not able to avoid it. It is hoped that Mr. Page who has handled the situation so nicely and simpathetically will not disappoint these 24 men.—Yours etc.,

CHHOTUBHAI DESAI.

Navsari April 30.

BAWLA MURDER TRIAL.

A JUROR TAKEN ILL.

CASE POSTPONED TILL TO-DAY.

When the Court assembled on Monday the three English officers were present to give their evidence. However, there was a rumour that one of the jurors was ill, and this rumour was confirmed later when the Judge took his seat.

The Judge said probably they had heard that one of the jurors was unable to attend the Court. It was Mr. Karani. His Lordship had got a letter from Mr. Karani's doctor. It was very unfortunate, but in the circumstances they had no option at all in the matter. They would have to take up the case either to-morrow, or the day after.

The Advocate-General said he would tell his lordship that he had got his witnesses ready now. They had come from very long distances.

The Judge said he was sorry, but he did not know whether Mr. Karani would be able to attend the Court to-morrow. But they would try and see whether they could take up the trial for hearing on Tuesday. But as the matter stood they would have to postpone the trial.

The Advocate-General asked whether it would not be convenient for the doctor to make a report that evening. Then they would be in a position to know whether they could sit to-morrow.

The Judge said the trial would stand over until Mr. Karani could attend, but he did not know when he would be able to do so.

Mr. Velinker said it would not be possible for Mr. Karani to attend to-morrow because the certificate said that even if the temperature went down to-day, the doctor did not think it was safe for him to go out of his house for the next 24 hours.

The case was then adjourned till 11-30 on Tuesday.

The Advocate-General and other counsel then went on discussing some technical points on the admissibility of certain evidence, and the Press representatives were asked to go out of the court. The Judge told Mr. Velinker in reply to a question that he had considered the matter about furnishing him with copies of statements, and he now thought he should not give them to him.

PROVINCIAL LOAN FUNDS.

"SWADESH MITRAN'S" COMMENT.

MADRAS, May 2.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyyengar, M. L. A. in the course of an article in the "Swadeshmitran" disenses the situation created in the financial position of the provincial Governments by the new scheme of the Provincial Loans Fund. He is of opinion that the implications of the new provincial loans fund are subversive of principles of even the reform scheme relating to the powers of Provincial and Central Governments and the Central and Provincial financial resources. —A. P.

POONA SPRING LECTURE SERIES.

POONA, May 4.

The Institution of Spring Lecture series which was founded fifty years ago by the late Mr. Justice Ranade in Poona celebrated its Jubilee day yesterday the function being attended by prominent persons of all parties in the city. Prof. D. K. Karve of the Indian Women's University was voted to the chair. Speeches dwelling upon the utility of the institution, its educative value and the far-sighted political efforts of the late Justice Ranade were delivered by Prof. Paranjpye and Messrs. N. C. Kelkar and U. S. Kamal. —A. P

Rai Bahadur Lala Milkhi Ram, C.I.E., a Hindu member of the Lahore Municipal Committee of thirty-three years standing who withdrew his resignation two years ago when all the Hindu members of the Committee resigned in a body as a protest against the new constitution of the Lahore Municipality has sent a letter to the Deputy Commissioner, Lahore, through the President of the Municipality stating that his experience of the working of the Committee during last two years' had been so disappointing that he feels he can do no good either to the public or to the Municipality by continuing to remain on it. He has, therefore, resigned his membership.—A. P.

LATEST CABLES.

LONDON, May 4.

The Princess Royal had a good night and Her Royal Highness's progress continues.—Reuter.

LONDON, May 4.

Lord Milner spent a fair night and is progressing quite satisfactorily.—Reuter.

PARIS, May 4.

The final results of the municipal elections are not expected till to-night at the earliest, but the fact that emerges is that the Cartel of the Left has gained advantages while the Communists have received severe setbacks. Second polls will be necessary in a number of cases. The only disturbing incident that occurred was at Corsica where shots were fired inside a polling station resulting in three being killed and two injured.—Reuter.

READY, NOT FOR RING, BUT FOR SOCIAL GATHERING.

Here is shown a gathering at Dempsey's new Gymkhana at Los Angels, of old-time members of the ring, with some of the newer faces known to the sporting fraternity.
In the back row, left to right are: Harry Lee, Jack Root, Tom Kennedy, Jerry Mc. Carthy, Tommy Ryan, Jack Dempsey, Bull Montana and Damon Runyon, sports writer.
In front, left to right are: Earl Mohan, Tommy Mc. Farland, and Teddy Hayes. (The last three named are in the front centre.

YOUNG ZOROASTRIANS.

"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.
The annual gathering of the Young Men's Zoroastrian Association of Bombay was held at the Albless Bagh on Sunday last. The photograph shows Mr. M.H. Dadachanji founder of the Association, and other leading members.

GANDHIJI'S INFLUENCE

"A FORCE OF RIGHTEOUSNESS."

LORD OLIVIER ON SWARAJISTS.

Lord Olivier, writing in the "Manchester Guardian Weekly" says:—

Our great difficulty in the Indian situation is that we must regard ourselves as responsible not only for maintainintg justice and order for all classes but also for guiding, so far as a non-representative Government can, the trend of constitutional changes by which very diverse and potentially antagonistic class interests and obstinate religious prejudices may be affected. We have to deal with a growing Home Rule movement with the aims of which we sympathise, but whose enfranchised constituents total only a very small fraction of the community and are at present almost entirely of the intellectual and urban classes. The spokesmen of the movement are, many of them, men of distinguished ability, but their judgment in matters of statesmanship appear to us often unbalanced and incomplete, and some of their leaders, since the death of Mr. Gokhale have been conspicuous in following or advocating methods which make it difficult for us to take them seriously as responsible or reliable politicians. Mr. Gandhi is an example. I have been sorry to see Mr. Gandhi apparently losing some of his influence, which is essentially a force for righteousness, whether his criticisms are directed against our Government (unjust as they often are) or against his own followers and friends. And it is clearly not our "Western materialism" of mind alone that causes us to regard his prescriptions for policy as childishly futile. The National Congress itself has now repudiated practically all of them except the pledge of half an hour's spinning a day as a qualification of membership of the Congress—a pledge which will be largely honoured by breaking it.

SWARAJISTS' EXTRAVAGANCES.

The extravagances of the utterance of Swarajist leaders are such as are unhappily familiar in all Nationalist movements. The people must be led. To rouse them leaders must stimulate feeling. The feeling most suitable and easy to excite in a subject community is hatred of the foreign rule—an emotion glorified in all patriotic text-books. To justify such hostility the foreigner must be allowed no credit for any natural virtues or for any merit acquired by reasonable and beneficent action. He must have imputed to him all the qualities of a fiend. This is what is now being done in India. Mr. Gandhi labels our Government as Satanic, the industry of Manchester as immoral. Such Billingsgate is familiar in all similar struggles. John called Rome the Great Whore. Englishmen and Englishwomen in India, notwithstanding what they have done and what they still can and must do for the country, have themselves, by their own inescapable limitations (or their bad manners) lent provocation for a good deal of the ill-will and hostility that are now fomented against them. Such dissidence was bound to grow as the education and Westernisation of modern India grew, as the connection and communications of the British in India with home and of the district administrations with Simla were improved. Its beginnings were noted by G. W. Steevens at the end of the last century and it has widened considerably since.

Too much weight and importance are attached to ephemeral conflicts of tactical policy. The Swarajists have no idea of organising rebellion in India on behalf of any particular tactical formula, and could not do so if they desired to. So perspicuous a writer as Mr. Brailford spoke last spring in the "New Leader" of "India" and "an adult India" as making the demands at that moment being put forward by the Swaraj party leaders, a metaphor absurd in any sense except as describing a section of the small educated modernised class that thinks in terms of Western politics. The Swarajists are not however, the only people who can formulate political demands with a view to self-government, and they make them as a means to a national end which they share with the so-called "moderate" reformers. If all these reformers could frame their proposals in tangible shape, which the recent Belgaum Congress showed them increasingly unable to do, so as to obtain for them coherent and substantial general support instead of that of mere impatience and rancour against the "status quo," the position would be more promising than in a "critique" of real politics it at present appears.

MUSLIM DEMANDS.

The Mohammedans, whose then spokesmen united a few years ago with the Hindu Swarajists and Liberals generally to get us out of India, were not single-minded in that alliance. They are neither Brahmins nor Liberals they have not cared always to disguise what they did want. Just recently there has been a good deal of advertisement of a supposed Mohamedan movement against Swaraj. A section of Mohammedans has been making running on behalf of their own communal interests but although this is weakening the stability of the tactical party compact made some years ago, the aspiration for Indian self-government is advancing as steadily and rapidly among Mohammedans as it is among Hindus, and this particular movement is just as likely to advance as to retard the substantial development of that aspiration, for it may conduce to "Council-entry." The high-caste Hindus can hardly effectually work for the ideal of Indian democracy, Gandhi is sincere and consistent in his demand for civil rights for the outcastes, but seems to couple it with a programme which would mean a reversion to the Oriental peasant state, with government over it of the character we superseded.

The Swarajist party is able to make running with appeals to hatred largely because no sort of counter-case or counter-statement is or can be presented to the electors on behalf of the Government. The Moderates have no such "hot stuff" to appeal to, and their last election campaign was feeble and ill-organised. It is natural to every patriotic elector to want Home Rule and to vote for the candidate who promises him to get it most quickly.

The news telegrams from which most British readers have to obtain their impressions of Indian affairs are very ill-fitted to furnish a balanced and comprehensive judgment of what Indian politicians really desire. They are generally either merely sensational items—such as religious faction-lights or they record barely an anti-Governmente vote in one of the Councils, which is absurdly represented as having "destroyed" the reformed Constitution; or, in most of those papers which give more room for Indian matters, the news is tendenciously framed for the disparagement of the reform movement and in support of the vain policy of reversion to the pre-reform Constitution. The facts reported are often, moreover not only less significant or important in themselves than their predominance in press telegrams suggests but essentially local facts and for judging of their importance need a large-scale mental map.

The ideal of any bureaucracy is absolutely correct and wise administration through inspired and impeccable rulers. That is also the ideal of Brahmin statesmanship and neither ideal is attainable in mundane politics.

Further whilst a great deal is made of the danger of terrorist action in India, this danger is at present peculiar to Bengal, although at their times it has taken shape in the Bombay Presidency, especially at Poona, the traditional metropolis of the Mahratta power, and in the Punjab.

Unfortunately, there is a constant tendency and, at any rate in a part of the British press, an apparent determination to identify not only the Swaraj Party but the whole of the Nationalist movement in India with the Bengal Terrorist organisations and their conspiracies. It is essential for a proper dealing by England with Indian politics to understand that there is no real ground for this tendency and this endeavour. The Swaraj party as a whole is not in association with the Bengal revolutionary movement. Neither, it need hardly be said, are the Moderates and the Independents. It would not be safe to say that this state of things may not change or that it may not be part of the policy of some Swarajists politicians to change it, but it is not so at present. Mr. Gandhi has vehemently denounced association with such a policy.

Throughout my term of office it seemed to me that British critics of the activities of the Swarajists party make a great deal too little allowance for the difficulties which political leaders in such a community as India must have in conducting and consolidating a political movement with whose purpose and inspiration every disinterested Englishman ought to sympathise—being, as they are, in accordance with our own spirit and the officially declared aims of our Indian policy. The general impression which would be produced by the predominant tone and content of Indian press news and editorial commentaries is that the Swarajists are a gang of factious seditionists. They are, in fact, the largest constitutionally formed political party in the country, and have the largest number of elected members of Councils. If they think, as they do, the Montagu-Chelmsford Constitution illusory, they have a perfect right to refuse to vote salaries for Ministers to be appropriated under it ostensibly to excercise a responsibility which they allege is a sham. It may not be a wise tactic—I do not think it is,—and if they are right in their allegation they have had opportunity to prove it before the recent Committee of Inquiry into the working of the reformed Constitution. But the tactic is not seditious. They are constantly accused of being a small clique of self-seeking office-hunters, to whose selfish authority it would be monstrous to hand over the illiterate masses of low caste Hindus, ignorant Mussalmans, and the sixty million outcaste "depressed classes." But the principal difficulties of the party and the unpracticality which is denounced in its tactics arise directly from the facts that the popular backing comes from the democratic and equalitarian inspiration of Mr. Gandhi, whose foremost claim is for the human rights of the depressed classes, and that the politically minded Swarajists accept this claim.

But they are embarrased by Mr. Gandhi's notions of practical political methods—the insane scheme of a national boycott of all the institutions of Government from which they are gradually edging away and the "spinning franchise"—Mr. Gandhi believing that self-government cannot be attained until everyone spins for half an hour daily. If every one did so that would not establish self-government any more than if every one in England became a total abstainer—our domestic political problems would (as some temperance reformers believe)' all be solved. Democracy involves the construction and working of certain constitutional machinery. The reformed Constitution may not be a perfect machine, but it is the actual organ of the going concern of government. The Swarajists have so far broken away from Mr. Gandhi's ideal of peaceful anarchism as to enter the Councils. They are already divided as to whether they should not go farther and see what can be done with them. Their wisest policy is to try. They are abused because they denounce the principal of communal franchises, which practically all British statesmen who have had to consider Indian politics have similarly condemned as antagonistic to the development of democratic political institutions. They are scolded in our press, on behalf of the people who want to keep things as they are—by the method of "divide and rule,"—on the ground that religious antagonisms are fundamental and ineradicable in India. But they, with all other long-sighted statesmen, see that the only way to get political affairs out of the clutch of religious bigotry is to refuse to stereotype religious rivalries by identifying them with political electoral panels. If the question of the political and human rights of the "untouchables" is to be made a religious question, and religious differences are to be made the basis of communal franchises, even this decision itself may have to be split into two or more "communities." The alternative may be that Christianity will continue to absorb and inspire, as it is doing, the "outcaste" millions. And already we see preposterous anomaly of a "Christian" communal franchise established. Christians at least, might have been expected to join with Mr. Gandhi and the Swarajists in their repudiation of the principle of making political rights dependent on religious persuasion.—"Manchester Guardian Weekly."

M. FRANKLIN BOUILLON'S VISIT.

FATE OF MOSUL'

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

STAMBOUL, Apl. 6.

As was expected, the visit of M. Franklin Bouillon to Turkey, is going to prove to be a land-mark in international politics and rivalries of capitalist groups. World Capitalism is clearly seen heading towards another War that will set ablaze the whole world again. The rivalries and controversies inherent in the capitalist system of economy are dividing the world again into two hostile camps. M. Franklin Bouillon spent 10 ten days in Angora and is now back in Paris. He wanted to go to Bukharest as well but for alleged reasons of health, the visit was postponed. To a student of European politics, only the hint about the Bucharest visit is sufficient, for judging the underlying aim. M. Franklin observed an obstinate silence regarding the purpose of his Angora trip when he came. On his return he gave a joint interview to the representatives of the Turkish Press. In the beginning he was very reticent, and wanted to hush up the whole affair by saying that as he did not accept the post of French Ambassador to Turkey and as this might have created some misunderstandings in the minds of the Turks regarding his feelings of friendship towards Turkey and as the situation could not be cleared by mere correspondence, he took the trip personally and desired to explain the situation verbally. Hence he came to Angora, saw his personal friends Ghazi Pasha etc. and was now returning to France. Naturally such simple talk could not satisfy the inquisitive Stamboul Press, representatives of which at once began to bombard him with searching questions. He was thus forced to make some very significant confessions and break his silence which in European circles here had given rise to the rumour that his visit to Angora failed to achieve its aim. He said that Europe was being divided into two groups; viz., the one which stood for peace and the other which aims at aggrandisement.

FRANCE'S AIM.

France's first and foremost aim is peace and security. During the world war, she has made such heavy sacrifices in men and money, that she could now have no idea but peace and her security against foreign aggression. For stabilising her financial position, for reconstructing the areas devastated by War, she needed peace. Whatever Party or Men might stand at the helm of her state ship, their sole aim will be peace and security. On account of the fall of the Franc, her foreign liabilities had trebled and had all the more aggravated her already weak financial situation. She wanted to remain solvent and faithfully desired to remain true to her creditors. This fact again made it incumbent upon her to aim at Peace and security. The Geneva Protocol that could guarantee the World Peace was killed by America and England. Turkey, he added, also, so far as he knew, desired peace for her reconstruction and development. But she had, so far, led a policy of isolation and benevolent neutrality, which in these days when nations and countries had become inseparably inter-dependent, could no longer be maintained. A country which insisted upon such a policy any more, was doomed and was sealing her own death-sentence.

MOSUL.

D'jewad Pasha, the Turkish Assessor on the Mosul Boundary Commission, has returned back. In an interview with the representative of the local Daily 'Watan' here, he expressed his satisfaction at the complete neutrality observed by the members of the League Commission, but bitter by complained against the methods persuasion and pressure tried to tempt the people of Mosul into loyalty to the Faisul Govt. and the Mandatory Power. Inspite of all this the people shouted in the streets of Mosul. "Long live Turkey", "Long live Mustafa Kemal Pasha". From what he saw with his own eyes in the Mosul Vilayet, Djevad Pasha was sure that the commission would decide in favour of Turkey. But he seems to be too optimistic. Now Turkey has not only to contend against British capital but against international Capital; for, the Iraq oil has been mortgaged by the Faisul Govt. to American French British and Dutch Capital for 75 years. Capitalism, in this sphere, has apparently succeeded in eliminating its inherent rivalries, and has reconciled itself to the joint exploitation of the Iraq oil.

The Kurdistan rebellion is now passing through its last and decisive phase. The rebels made a last stand at the Polo-Hani line; but suffered a defeat. Their resistence in now nearly broken. The complete suppression of revolt is a matter of a week or ten days now. Two thousand Turkish Gold Liras are to be given by the Govt. to the person who will capture Sh. Said alive. In case, one brings his head, he will get 1,000 Turkish Gold Liras.

TO LOVERS OF KHADDAR.

An appeal to lovers of khaddar signed by Messrs. L. R. Tairsee, N. H. Belgaumwala, B. F. Bharucha, D. G. Banker, and by Jamnaben Parshottam, Perinben D. S. Captain, Surajben Manilal and Mithiben Hormasji Petit, has been issued in which they say that it has been our usual experience that both ladies and gentlemen bear love for khaddar. But we have also heard the complaint that they cannot always procure khaddar that will suit personal taste.

In order to meet this complaint, as also to supply khadi, so far as possible at their own doors, to patriotic citizens, the Gujarat Prantic Samiti Khadi Bhander, (Dadyseth Agiari Lane, Kalbadevi Road) has taken up the suggestion of Sjt. B. F. Bharucha, according to which a representative of the Bhandar will be touring on cycle or otherwise, and rapidly visit different parts of the city to obtain and satisfy orders.

Whenever you require Khaddar, please drop a line, and the Gujarat Prantic Samiti Khadar Bhandar undertakes to depute their representative, with samples and on receipt of your order to supply it and give you satisfaction.

Continued from Column 6.

and Indian games. It was followed by a learned and yet a very interesting talk by Prof. Ramnarayan Pathak on the subject of fear. He showed how we, the Hindus, ever lived in fear, which manifested itself, in different forms, in the minutest details of our daily life and in advanced thought processes of our mind.

In the afternoon, were held informal discussions by students on the present working of the Institution. During the discussions, even the younger students spoke freely on what they did not like in the School and the Boarding in the presence of their teachers. Some of them strongly opposed co-education. After the students finished, Mr. H. D. Trivedi, the Head-master of the School and the Superintendent of the Boarding, gave in his speech a fine turn to the feeling behind the strong remarks made against him. In his concluding speech the President explained to students how co-education brings about purity and tenderness in their life. Mr. Narasinhaprasad, in his parting appeal asked the students of Dakshina Murti Bhawan to develop an individuality in the Institution. The Samelan closed with a Musical Jalasa in evening.

DAKSHINA MURTI BHAVAN'

A SOCIAL GATHERING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, April 30.

Shree Dakshina Murti Vidyarthi Bhavan of Bhavnagar is a well known educational institution on the Gujarat side. A Samelan of its students, past and present, was held on the 24th, 25th and 26th instant. This varied and successful Samelan was organised and financed entirely by students. Mr. Ravishankar Raval, who has always been a friend to the institution, was selected by the students to preside over their functions. Mr. Kalelkar and Mr. Jugatram Dave of the Satyagraha Ashram, Prof. Ramnarayan Pathak of the Gujarat Vidyapith, and Mr. Meghani of the "Saurashtra" were specially invited to attend the gathering, which was also attended by some students of the Ahmedabad Mahavidyaya, and of the Suklatirtha Ashrama. Many citizens of Bhavnagar showed interest in the Samelan.

The Samelan commenced with a request by Mr. Gopalrao Vidvansa, a past student and now a life worker in Dakshina Murti, to Mr. Raval to preside over their function. While making the request, he referred to the developments in the Student Association of the Institution. The President, in his address, confined himself mainly to one side of youth, by calling it the age of affections. Affections developed into friendships, and friends only could work in proper co-operation in life.

After the address Mr. Kalelkar delivered short speech. He pointed out to students that life, for a thinking being, in the future, would not be an easy one. If the new generation did not learn to think independently and did not prepare itself to translate fearlessly into action what they felt right and proper, life in the near future would be so hopeless, that he did not know how to present the dark picture before young imagination.

The same evening, the students held their programme of dramatic performances. Among the Gujarati selections, was Achalayatana, a play written by Rabindranath Tagore. It is an attack on the stagnant elements of Hinduism and the part of the drama performed has made strong impression on Bhavnagar people who are rather sensitive about untouchability and minor questions of beliefs. The girls studying in the School also took part in the performances—a rare sight for Bhavnagar. The humourous imitations of Mr. H. G. Shah were much appreciated by all. They were intelligent and also suggestive to amateurs in the art of acting.

The next morning, an oil-painting of the late Mr. H. A. Pandya was unveiled by Mr. A. H. Badheka, who had co-operated with him in starting the Institution. Mr. Narasinhaprasad Bhatt of Dakshina Murti, in his speech on the occasion, made feeling references to the lead of the late Mr. Pandya in founding of the Institution. After this students read some essays describing their experiences in the Bhavan.

In the afternoon, Mr. Narasinhaprasad gave an interesting account of his recent visit to East Africa. He described the political and moral condition of Indians in the Portuguese East Africa and Nyasaland. The same afternoon, the Director of Public Instruction of Bhavnagar State, Prof. V. M. Mehta, delivered a useful lecture. The evening was reserved for a variety programme of Kathiawadi folk-songs and Bhajans. Mr. Meghani entertained the audience with his sweet manner of presenting those songs.

On the last day in the morning, there were demonstrations of physical strength

(Continued in column 5.)

.....Cut this out along this line.....

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MONTAGU LETTERS

HIS INTEREST IN INDIAN AFFAIRS.

CHURCHILL AND KENYA.

The Rt. Hon. Mr. Sastri writes in the "Servant of India":—

After great hesitation I have decided to publish a selection of letters written me by the late Mr. E. S. Montagu. Of the propriety of my doing so, there will always be question. My object is to enable the reader to realise how anxious he was to understand our mind and how thoroughly he identified himself with the cause of India. The use of the first person plural in writing and speaking of the people of India was a constant habit with him. During the Imperial Conference of 1921 we sat next to each other and exchanged notes most of the time. The greater part of these were destroyed, but occasionally he would snatch some and thrust them impulsively into his pocket, while I took hold of others.

I.

(During the discussion of the former Anglo-Japanese treaty, the idea of a Conference of Pacific powers was occasionally mooted. It was taken for granted that representatives o the Dominions would attend, but mention das not made of India at first. Being equally sensitive of her Dominion status, we consulted together. In the result I put in a claim, which was allowed when the composition of the British delegation at the Reduction of Naval Armament Conference at Washington was settled.)

S.:—Are you going to ask to be allowed to hold a watching brief at this pacific Conference, if not a place as an interested party?

M.:—No. I think we must ask that we have a place on the Conference. We are vitally interested in Pacific navies and our relations with Japan.

S.:—Quite. Don't you think you should put in your claim early enough? Nobody seems to think of India in that light, so far

M.:—Put it in.

II.

(I supported a protest that had been received from Bombay merchants against the proposal to transfer Aden to the Colonial Office. The boldness of the plan to control that office by subvention to be annually voted by the Legislative Assembly took my breath away.)

Yes, I think there is a lot of sense in protests of this kind.

But if I can get assurances that as a result India will be consulttd about Colonial Office policy in the Middle East and equal treatment for Indians, and if I can save money, I should not oppose transfer.

At present Aden costs us about £400,000 and we pay for Persian Gulf, and certain subsidies to Arab chiefs.

I am considering a scheme of agreeing to pay £350,000 annually for five years for Aden and Persian Gulf and subsidies to be voted annually by Indian Legislature so that we save about £100,000 a year and can always refuse what will be a subvention to the C. O. unless she treated Indians well throughout her orbit.

III.

(Mr. Winston Churchill, then Colonial Secretary, made one of his thundering pronouncements adverse to our claims in Kenya. I was in serious alarm and had a sleepless night, Little did either of us dream how much the position would deteriorate in two years and how much better for the Empire, for India and for Kenya it would have been if the matter had been composed before the Duke of Devonshire and Lord Peel took it over. Montagu was a great admirer of Mr. Churchill.)

I read your letter.

I agree that Churchill's methods are not nice. We have to pay the price of genius and his failing is inability when he talks to leave out anything which is bubbling in his mind.

But I think, after a sleepless night, that we must not minimise what we have gained or risk losing it, for the Colonists are very angry.

After all it is tremendous, community of franchise, abolition of segregation, promise that in the future there will be nothing of the kind again attempted. The Indians in the legislature and economic pressure will one day remove the one outstanding question—and after all it is past history in one sense. That does not mean that I am not taking steps in the matter I am going to fight. But we must not lose perspective.

IV.

(The sandness of our case in South Africa may be imagined if General Smuts is our best friend there. Yet it is a fact, as a recent turn of events has proved. We left out no method of conciliation.)

I think I should say some time or other. I want to make it clear that I believe.

(1) that General Smuts is the best friend we have in S. African public life.

(2) That Indians' only chance of what they want in S. Africa is to be loyal citizens of the Empire—outside it we should have no chance.

We therefore do not want to create difficulties for him and we want his help in binding India to the Empire.

V.

(This was a hint to me just before I moved the draft resolution on our overseas status. Our loyalty however, was never questioned during the discussion.)

I hope you will not forget that the best way of ensuring support from Mr. Meighen, Mr. Massey, etc. is to emphasise the loyalty which I know you feel to the British Empire and citizenship. I hear people are making the most of attempts to persuade Empire that India is less loyal to the common purpose than the others.

VI.

(Mr. Montagu was ill at the time the Maharao of Cutch and I received the freedom of London, and his place at the luncheon was taken by Lord Lytton, then the Indian Under-Secretary. The letter shows how hard it was even to get a day for the hearing of the Indian case.)

INDIA OFFICE,
Whitehall, S.W.1.
20th July, 1921.

Dear Mr. Sastri,

I send you a hasty note from my bed for three purposes.

(1) to thank you for coming to enquire for me,

(2) to congratulate you upon your speech at the Guildhall, and to thank you for your references to me; and

(3) to urge you to get a definite appointment for Indians in the Dominions before the Conference adjourns this week. Next week is the last week. It is so vital to us; I think you must insist that a day be appointed now, and I should say it ought to be Thursday or Wednesday.

Would you ask Mr. Brown to communicate to me the result of your efforts?

EDWIN S. MONTAGU.

Yours sincerely,

VIII.

4, GORDON PLACE,
Bloomsbury, Museum 7387.
5th March, 1923.

Private.

MY DEAR MR. SASTRI,

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 8th February, with many thanks. I need hardly tell you with what satisfaction I received the generous resolution passed by the Liberal Federation, and I hope you will find some suitable method and opportunity of conveying to the members of your organisation my grateful thanks for their message.

I think you will always find that an Upper Chamber lags behind a Lower Chamber, except in moments of crisis. It is certainly true in this country of the House of Lords, but there come times when the Upper Chamber re-establishes itself without difficulty, and plays a vital part in the fortunes of its country by finding opportunities for action denied to the Lower Chamber. This is certainly true not only in this country but in America and I have no doubt that it will be found to be so in India Of course your presence in the Upper House, and your consequent absence from the Lower one, must be a source of great impatience to you. So it would be for Mr. Churchill to find himself in the House of Lords here. But there is this difference in the position, that whereas you may at any moment find a means of remedying the situation, unless our Upper Chamber is reformed inclusion in it is permanent.

I find myself very distressed at the attitude which you gentlemen are taking up in India on the Civil Services, but it is no use my attempting to get you to agree with me, for one of the bitter reflections which I carry with me in my retirement is this, that I have always failed to get a consistent acceptance of my advice even from my political friends in India; and the generosity of their appreciation of my services, which reaches me from time to time, is only measured by the frequency with which they ignore from and reject my opinion I desire to place in writing before you. In order that in after years you may remember it, my conviction that the progress of India to self-government must be hampered by the absence of a reform in the organisation of the Civil Services, and that the work which Lord Chelmsford and I accomplished in India is incomplete until that reorganisation occurs. We altered the political constitution of India and gave a new trend and direction to the future, but we left untouched the executive organization. That executive organization has got to be fitted into the new order of things, and until this is accomplished the existing and now anachronistic organisation will always prove to be, and be quoted as; an obstacle to progress, even although a general acceptance of the new ideal characterises the members of the Services. This reorganisation cannot be accomplished without an enquiry, and that enquiry ought to be speedily undertaken. You will never get a subordination of the Services to the Governments in India rather than to the Secretary of State without enquiry. You will never be able to determine the method of recruitment, the tests for recruitment the period of recruitment for each individual, the age or ages at which people are required, the general alteration of the Services from a governing caste to an executive agency without enquiry and authoritative recommendations. I do not say that a Royal Commission is the best way to achieve this, nor do I argue that the method of presentment of the enquiry either here or in India is the way that I would have chosen. But I do say that if I had been a member of the Legislative Assembly I should have received the announcement in a very different way from that in which it has been received. I should have warned the Government that reforms of pay must be conditional on a reorganisation which made the Services an instrument of the Reforms Act and its developments; that India was not going to pay money to entrench the Services in an existing organisation out of harmony with recent alterations; that the cost of alterations in pay would naturally depend upon the reorganisation which was achieved; and that it would be a comparatively simple matter to adjust the recommendations of the Islington Commission to the new organisation without a new and prolonged enquiry on that subject. I think I should have added that it was the duty of the Assembly to recommend to the Secretary of that the new enquiry should be manned partly or predominantly—(I am not now speaking as an ex-Secretary of State, but I am assuming the role of a member of the Legislative Assembly)—from the Legislative Assembly itself. However, I will not bother you with any more on this subject.

With renewed expressions of thanks,

I am,

Yours very sincerely,

EDWIN S. MONTAGU.

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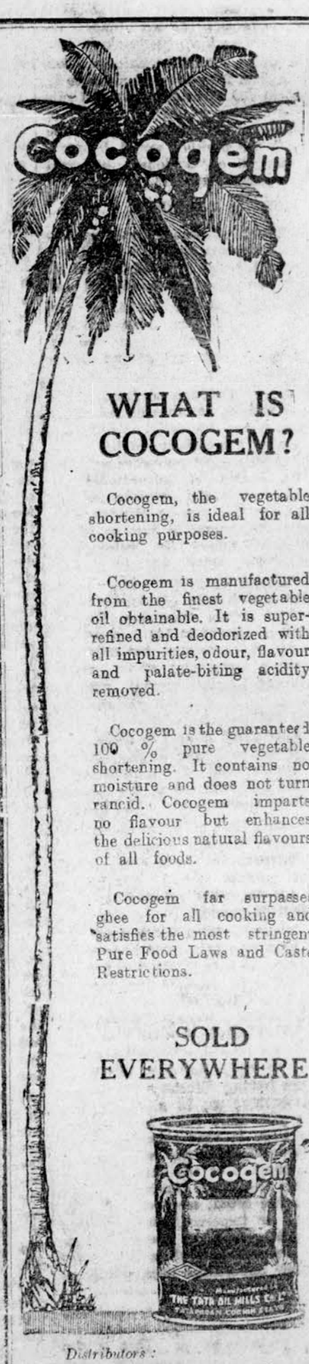

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3. The name and address of Competitor must be distinctly written on each entry submitted.
4. No correspondence can be entered into on the subject of the competition.
5. No Puzzles can be returned but are to remain the absolute property of the Cawnpore Woollen Mills Co.
6. The design must conform to the rules of Cross Word Puzzles *i. e.* it must be possible to check words both horizontally and vertically.
7. There must be no blank squares.
8. The clues should be subtle but not misleading, and abbreviations, technical terms and two letter words should be avoided as far as possible. Every word used must have the authority of standard Dictionaries and Atlases.
9. Entries must be submitted by the 6th June 1925 and should be addressed to "Cross Word Puzzles Competition" The Cawnpore Woollen Mills, Co. Cawnpore.
10. The decision of the Cawnpore Woollen Mills Co. is final in all cases and Competitors must accept this as one of the conditions of entry.
11. The Cawnpore Woollen Mills Co. reserve the right to reduce the number of consolation prizes if the entries are not considered sufficiently large.

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B. C. 10.

SOUTH AFRICAN LETTER.

FRESH BLOW TO ASIATIC TRADE.

PROGRESS OF COLOUR BAR BILL.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

JOHANNESBURG, April 8.

The Nationalist-cum-Labour Government of the Union of South Africa does not lack in its antipathy towards the Asiatics and the comprehensive bill dealing with the Asiatic problem is to be published in a few weeks' time, and introduced in the House of Assembly. To-day the Government, having the so-called mandate in its hands, has prepared an anti-Asiatic Bill to hurl a serious blow at the dignity of Asia, in order to placate the agitators of "A White South Africa." What shape the bill will assume is not yet known, but a definite statement from the lips of Mr. Barlow, one of the outstanding personalities of the Pact, made at Klerksdorp, will give India a notion about the Bill. It runs as follows:

"With regard to Asiatics, the Government was drawing up a bill which would give municipalities powers in regard to licenses, which would enable the municipalities to discriminate licenses."

If the powers of control of licenses in the cases of Asiatics are vested in the hands of the municipalities, such a course will give a death-blow to Asiatics' trade, as the municipalities are the worst enemies of the Asiatics, who will have no right of appeal against the racial decision of the municipalities.

WAGES BILL.

After an all-night sitting and at some intervals the quorum being made by the efforts of the Government whips by calling in the members, busy sleeping in the tea-chamber of the Parliament, the Wages Bill has been passed by a majority inspite of the vehement opposition of the South African Party headed by General Smuts. The passage of the Wages Bill means the permanent establishment of civilized labour and "fixed wages" policy. A few members only related how the bill would affect the Asiatics. One Mr. Strachan, a Labour member for Maritzburg North (Natal), said that "The Asiatic traders in Natal would have to pay, under this bill, their assistants a civilized wage, and this would tend to reduce the advantage of the Asiatic and would help the European traders."

Mr. Fordham (Labour,—Turffontein, Johannesburg) thought the bill would help the end the Asiatic menace in Johannesburg. There were, he said, quite a number of sweating dens where Kafir, coloured, boy and girl, and Asiatic worked together for something like 1s. 6d. a day. How was it possible for White youths and girls to compete under such conditions? It is beyond the shadow of doubt that this bill will endanger the Asiatic trade. Though the Asiatics do not protest against the Bill, they certainly point out the absurdity of the speeches like those of Mr. Fordham as quoted above, because it is a fact established by facts and figures that there is not a single Asiatic working for 1s. 6d. a day. They are, moreover, ready to spend the money in the land of their domicile, but everywhere, in each walk and sphere of life, even in theatres and bioscopes, not to talk of their lack of rights in the owning and transfer of land, the Colour-Bar pervades and declares: "For Europeans only."

COLOUR BAR BILL.

Though it was understood that General Hertzog, Prime Ministers, had accepted the suggestion of General Smuts to refer the Mines and Works Amendment Bill to a Select Committee, he again opened the debate for its second reading, with a speech in the House of Assembly in the mail week.

He said *inter alia* that the time had not yet arrived to abolish the differentiation, but in that differentiation they must be careful to see that they did not give offence, as has been recognised by General Smuts in the anti-Asiatic legislation for instance.

Sir Thomas Smartt, who acts as the Leader of the Opposition in General Smuts' absence, at once jumped to his feet and said that the Bill laid down by statute a Colour-Bar. He emphasised that the bill would wound the racial feelings, and a great power like Japan would resent the reference to Asiatics and would not allow an indignity of that kind to pass. He moved that the subject matter be referred to a select committee.

Mr. Patrick Duncan, Ex-Minister of the Interior, declared that the bill would lead not to preservation, but to destruction, moreover it would produce bitterness against the White man and they would be living on a volcano.

Mr. Jagger declared that the object of the bill was to drive the Natives and Asiatics out.

Inspite of the staunch opposition of the South African Party members, the Nationalists and Labourites who have a clear majority in the House, pressed the point that they had merely copied the policy of the Opposition re. Colour-Bar and one Nationalist pointed out, to the disgrace of the Smuts' Government, that the statute books of the Transvaal teemed with anti-Asiatic legislation passed by the late Government. One Labourite declared that he was against the Colour-Bar, but it was too dangerous to wait to realise their ideals; they had to protect their children and call a halt in the present downward progress.

It goes without saying that the Colour-Bar Bill will be passed, inspite of the fact that the debate has been adjourned for the day after the Easter holidays.

"SMUTS' WATERLOO."

The two by-elections at Klerksdorp (Transvaal) and Graaff-reinet (Cape Province) had given the electors of the Constituencies, the chance of hearing the "Big guns" of both the parties. Mr. Tielman Roos, Col, Creswell and Dr. Malan, all Ministers, toured the whole way from Cape Town to the constituencies and hurled bitter attacks on the personality of General Smuts, whose power is undoubtedly on the wane at present. One Mr. Barlow spoke at Klerksdorp of General Smuts as follows: "I have never known a man to change like General Smuts has changed. He is spiritless; he has lost all fight.....He is like the man in the wilderness. He is a broken man..... The Unionist party has found out that General Smuts was not the man they thought him to be. There was a "cave" against him and Klerksdorp would be General Smuts' "Waterloo."

And so it has happened. To the utter surprise and disgrace of South African Party both the by-elections have been won by the Nationalists with their majority increased.

BRITISH EMPIRE AND ASIATICS.

Sir Abe Bailey, who is known to India as the arch-enemy of Indians in South Africa and who is no more in the House of Assembly, having been defeated in the last general election, was given a banquet at Krugersdorp for his services to South Africa. The gist of his speech, which was widely reported in the press, was that only because of the protection of the British Empire South Africa can hold its head against the might of Asia. I quote here one of the passages which refers to the Asiatics. He said: "If it were not for the British Navy, the power behind the British Empire, the policy of protecting the Whites against the Asiatics would not be permitted in South Africa. If it were not for that mighty power South Africa would be the prey of ambitious nations."

The only point is that Britain is always supporting South Africa in its anti-Asiatic policy. The chief culprits are not South African politicians but British statesmen who are working all over the world for the humiliation of India which has been "bled white" for the benefit of the British Empire.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE.

CHILD LABOUR IN CHINA AND U. S.

QUESTION OF HOURS OF WORK.

The Governing Body of the International Labour Office held its twenty-sixth session at Geneva from 2-4 April, 1925, under the chairmanship of Mr. Arthur Fontaine, French Government Delegate.

The chairman paid a tribute to the memory of the late Mr. Branting, who presided over the last Session of the International Labour Conference. He spoke of the invaluable encouragement which the International Labour Organisation had received, ever since its inception, from the powerful support to it by Mr. Branting.

The workers' and employers' groups associated themselves with the Chairman's tribute.

The Governing Body considered the report of the Director of the International Labour Office, Mr. Albert Thomas, on the work of the Office since the last Session. The Director called attention to the fact that four additional ratifications of Draft Conventions had been registered, bringing the total number of ratifications registered to 145.

CHILD LABOUR.

Attention having been drawn to various reports concerning harsh conditions of labour of children in Shanghai, the Governing Body requested to Director to follow this question closely and, with a view to a possible further discussion, to collect additional infomation on those points which have been dealt with in Draft Conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference.

In reply to another question, the Director pointed out that official reports on the labour of children in the United States are analysed, for the purposes of information, in the publications of the Office.

The Governing Body discussed the report of its Finance Committete, and approved the budget estimates submitted to it for the year 1926, these estimates being drawn up with a view both to the requirements of the Office and to the policy of rigid economy practised and demanded by the States Members as a whole.

The Governing Body considered the arrangements for the Seventh Session of the International Labour Conference, which opens in Geneva on 19th may next, and adopted various necessary measures.

HOURS OF WORK.

The Governing Body further considered the proposal made by the French Government Delegate at its previous Session that the question of hours of work in the mercantile marine should be put on the agenda of the 1926 Conference.

The French Government Delegate strongly urged the adoption of this proposal. He recalled the fact that, at the meeting of the Joint Maritime Commission held at San Sebastian in September 1924, the seamen's representatives unimously expressed the desire that the 1926 Session of the Conference should deal with the problem of the regulation of hours of work in ships. It was in these general terms, and without pre-judging in the agenda the exact number of hours to be fixed for each category of seamen, that the French Government, despite the fact that it had itself worked out an eight-hour day system in the mercantile marine, suggested that this question of great international importance should be submitted to the Conference.

The proposal received the support of several Government Delegates, including the representative of the Italian Government. The entire Workers' Group also warmly supported the proposal.

Several Government Delegates, and the whole of the Employers' Group, on the other hand, took the view that, two important questions affecting maritime labour having already been placed on the Agenda for 1926* it was not opportune to add another question of a very delicate nature and one on which agreement did not seem capable of attainment.

The voting on the proposal resulted in 12 votes for it and 12 against, and the question was consequently not placed on the 1926 agenda.

The Governing Body appointed a number of experts to be added to the Correspondence Committee on Industrial Hygiene and the Permanent Emigration Committee.

MEXICO.

Without entering into an examination of the legal problems which might be raised by the admission of Mexico, which is not yet a Member of the League of Nations, to Membership of the International Labour Organisation, the Governing Body instructed the Director to promote the participation of that country in the work of the Conference, under the conditions accepted in the identical case of Finland by the Washington Conference, to which conditions no objection was raised.

It was agreed that the next session should be held on 18th May, 1925.

*The two questions are:
International codification of rules ... ing to seamen's articles of agreement ... d
General principles for the inspection o...
ditions of work on board ship.

WHY HE RESIGNED.

MR. C R. CHARI AND TAMIL C. C.

Mr. C. Ragopalachari, the news of whose resignation of the membership of the Provincial Congress Committee was published yesterday, interviewed by the Trichinopoli representative of the "Hindu," said he felt he should dissociate himself from the policy and methods pursued by the President, Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu, more clearly than he had done hitherto.

Q: What do you refer to?

A: I refer to his irritating and provocative methods which rouse communal bitterness and violence and which entirely ignores the fact that those who want to do away with caste distinctions are a small minority in all the castes as yet.

Q: Your resignation appears to be rather sudden.

A: No. I had been long patient even to the point of being understood to be encouraging what I disapproved.

Q: Do you disapprove of Dr. Naidu's agitation regarding to Shermadevi Gurukula?

A: I am of opinion that there should be no such superstition as pollution of food by sight and that the pupils of the Gurukula should dine together as one family, but this should be left to the good sense of these responsible for the institution. They should be left to tackle the problems according to the best of their judgment and abilities. We should trust those whom we have expressly or impliedly placed in charge. Mr. V. V. S Iyer has by no means fofeited our confidence. My view is that the details of internal management of such institutions cannot suffer external interfence.

Q: Were you not an ardent social reformer?

A: Yes, I was and I am. I have had and still have many intense conflicts with orthodoxy. I want all the manners and customs that divide our society, into watertight divisions of high and low, to go, but I think that Dr. Naidu's methods instead of hastening, postpone the day of escape from our present evils.

Q: What do you think of national institutions taking up a question of social reform like inter-dining?

A: We are committed to the removal of untouchability and the elevation of the depressed classes. I think that the work of doing away with the Satanic system, under which the untouchables are groaning, demands all our joint and peaceful efforts and we would be extremely unwise if we divert our attention and energy into other channels or take precedence for settling our own mutual quarrels before giving comfort to the panchamas. Doctors cannot fight over their own iced drinks when the ...tient is writhing in agony.

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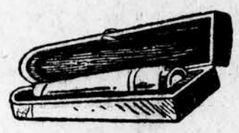

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One Gilt Gillette Safety Razor

50 Seals
One Pair Ladies' Phoenix Silk Stockings. Colours—Black, White, Nude or Champagne—Sizes 8½ to 10

25 Seals
One Eversharp Silver plated Pencil

15 Seals
Two Packs Linette Playing Cards

45 Seals
One Set Rolled Gold Cuff Links and Studs

40 Seals
One Rolled Gold and "Simili" Pearl Brooch

25 Seals
One Silver Mounted Mother-O'-Pearl Cigarette Holder

10 Seals
One Best Quality Shaving Stick

ONE RED SEAL similar to facsimile shown in each corner is packed in every Tin of 50 Cigarettes.

FIVE Empty 10's Packet FRONTS will be accepted as the equivalent of one Red Seal.

Your Seals and Packet FRONTS accompanied by a letter stating what Present you require should be Sent by Registered Post Addressed to Post Box 601, CALCUTTA.

SPECIAL NOTICE:—Owing to the Popularity of this Scheme, it has been decided to continue exchanging Presents for Seals until 31st. December, 1925.

ARCADIAN TOBACCO Co., Ltd.
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